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THE NORTH CAROLINIAN
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A Famous Indian Fight.

By John Williamson Palmer, M. D.

Among the most conspicuous and notable of the rangers and Indian-fighters who "blazed their way" along a 100 trails between the Rio Grande and the Colorado 70 years ago were Rezin and James Bowie—to whom, jointly, belongs the questionable honor of the invention of the bowie-knife. These energetic and intrepid lads were the sons of Rezin Bowie, who had migrated from Maryland to Georgia, where the boys were born in Burke county. There were three other brothers—David, John, and Stephen. In 1802 the family removed to Catahoula parish, Louisiana. On the 19th of September, 1827, James Bowie was engaged on a bar of the Mississippi in one of the bloodiest affrays recorded in the fighting annals of the southwest, in which two men were killed and Bowie wounded. Soon after this affair James with his brother Rezin, made his way into Texas, where a career as dramatic as it was characteristically American awaited them—at first among the hostile tribes, and later in desultory encounters with predatory bands of Mexicans.

In 1831, on the 2d of November, James and Rezin Bowie with seven comrades and two boys as servants set out from San Antonio in search of the old Silver-mines of the San Saba mission. They made their way without notable adventure until the morning of the 19th, when they were overhauled by friendly Comanches, who warned them that they were followed by a war party of 124 Twowokanas and Wacos, as well as by 40 Caddos, making in all 164 well-armed braves, who had sworn to take the scalps of the white men then and there. The Comanche chief invited the Texans to join his party, and offered to make a stand with them, although he had but 16 men, badly armed and short of ammunition. But knowing that the "hostiles lay between," and being bent on reaching the old fort on the Saba before night, the Texans declined the generous offer and pushed boldly on. But they soon came upon rocky roads, their horses' feet were worn, and they were compelled to encamp for the night in a small grove of live-oaks of the girth of a man's body. To the north of these, and near by, was a thicket of young trees about 10 feet high; and on the west, 40 yards away, ran a stream of water. On every side was open prairie, interspersed with rocks and broken land, and here and there a clump of trees.

Here, having prepared for defense by cutting a road inside the thicket and clearing out the prickly pears, they hobbled their horses and posted sentries. That night they were not molested; in the morning, as they were preparing to start for the fort, they discovered Indians on their trial, with a footman 50 yards in advance of the party with his face to the ground, tracking. All hands flew to arms; those who were already in the saddle dismounted, and the saddle and pack horses were tethered to the trees. The hostiles gave the war-whoop, halted, and began stripping for action. Some mounted bucks reconnoitered the ground, and among these were a few Caddos, known "by the cut of their hair," who until that day had been counted among the friendly tribes.

In consideration of the disproportion of numbers—164 to 11—it was agreed that Rezin Bowie should go out to parley with them, to avoid, if possible, a fight so unequal and so desperate. He took David Buchanan with him, walked to within 40 yards of the enemy's line, and invited them to send out their chief to talk with him. He addressed them in their own tongue, but they replied with a "How do! How do!" followed by a dozen shots, one of which broke Buchanan's leg. Bowie responded with the contents of a double-barreled gun and a pistol, took Buchanan on his back, and started for the camp. The Indians opened fire again. Buchanan was hit twice, but not mortally, and Bowie's hunting-shirt was pierced by several shots. Seeing that they failed to bring him down, eight of the Indians on foot pursued him with tomahawks, and were close upon him when his own own party charged them with rifles and killed four, putting the others to flight. "We then returned to our position," wrote Rezin Bowie, "and all was still for five minutes."

Then from a hill red with Indians, and so near that the voice of a mounted chief urging his men to the charge could be heard plainly, came yells and a vicious volley. "Who is loaded?" cried James Bowie. "I am," said Cephas Hamm. "Then shoot that chief!" And Hamm, firing, broke the Indian's leg and killed his pony.

The chief went hopping round the horse, his body covered with his shield; four of the Texans who had reloaded fired and the man fell. Six or eight of his tribe advanced to bear away the body, and several of these were killed by the Texans. The whole body of Indians then retreated behind the hill with the exception of a few who dodged from tree to tree, out of gunshot.

Presently, however, they covered the hill again, bringing up their bowmen, for the first time in the fight. There was rapid shooting on both sides; another chief advanced on horseback, and James Bowie brought him down.

Meanwhile a score of Caddos who had succeeded in getting under the bank of the creek in the rear of the Texan party opened fire at 40 yards, and shot Matthew Doyle through the breast. Thomas McCaslin ran forward to avenge him, and was shot through the body. The firing became general from all quarters. The Texans, finding their position in the trees too much exposed, retreated to the thicket, where they dislodged the riflemen under cover of the creek, who were in point blank range, by shooting them through the head as often as they showed above the bank.

In the thicket, where they were well screened, they had clear views of the hostiles on the prairie. "We baffled their shots," wrote James Bowie, "by moving six or eight feet the moment we had fired, for their only mark was the smoke of our guns. They would put 20 balls within the space of a pocket-handkerchief in the spot where they saw that smoke."

In this fashion the fight was kept up for two hours, and James Correll was shot through the arm. Seeing that the Texans were not to be dislodged from the thicket, the savages resorted to fire—for the double purpose of routing the little party and of carrying away their own dead and wounded under cover of the smoke, for the rifles of the rangers had brought down half a dozen at every round. They set fire to the dry prairie grass to the windward of the thicket; the flames flared high and burned all the grass as far as the creek; but there they bore away to the right and to the left, leaving a clear space of five acres around the camp. Under cover of the smoke the hostiles carried away their dead; while the Texans scraped away the dry grass and leaves from their wounded comrades, and piled rocks and bushes to make a flimsy breastwork.

The Indians re-occupied the trees and rocks in the prairie and renewed their firing. Suddenly the wind shifted to the north and blew hard. The red men were quick to see the advantage and seize the chance. One of their braves crawled down the creek and set fire to the high grass. Robert Armstrong killed him—too late. Down came the flames, 10 feet high, straight for the camp! The shouts and yells of the Indians rent the air, and they fired 20 shots in a minute.

Behind the screen of smoke the Texans held a council of war. If the Indians should charge them under cover of the fire they could deliver but one effectual round. Even then the sparks were flying so thickly that no man could open his powder-horn but at the risk of being blown up. Bowie's men determined if the Indians charged "to deliver that one round, stand back to back, draw our knives, and fight as long as one was left alive." On the other hand, should the Indians not charge, and should the Texans still stand their ground, they might be burned alive. In that case each man would take care of himself as well as he could until the fire reached the ring of cleared ground around the wounded men and the baggage; then they would smother it with buffalo-robes, bearskins, deerskins, and blankets. And this they did, the hostiles not charging.

By this time the fire had left so little of the thicket that the small group of fighters took refuge in the ring they had made around the wounded and the baggage, and begun raising their breastwork higher with loose rocks and with earth that they dug with their knives. The Indians had succeeded in removing their killed and wounded under cover of the smoke. Night was approaching, and they had been fighting since sunrise. The Indians, seeing that the Texans were still alive and dangerous, drew off and encamped for the night with their dead and wounded. By 10 o'clock the Bowies has raised their clumsy rampart breast high; the men filled their vessels and skins with water, and waited for the attack which they supposed the morning would bring. All night they heard the red men wailing over their dead; and at daylight they shot a mortally wounded chief, as the customs of the tribes prescribed. A little later they retired with their dead and wounded to a mountain about a mile away, where a cave served them for shelter and for tomb. At 8 o'clock two of the Texans ventured out from the little fort, and made their way to the encampment where the Indians had lain the night before, and there they counted 48 bloody spots on the grass where their braves had fallen before Texan rifles. "Finding ourselves much cut up," wrote the Bowies, "having one man killed and three wounded, five horses killed and three wounded, we resumed the strengthening of our little fort, and worked until 1 p. m., when 13 Indians appeared, but retired again as soon as they discovered that we were still there, well fortified and ready for action." The Texans held their ground eight days, and then retraced their march to San Antonio, where they arrived safely with their wounded and their horses in 12 days. Nine men and two boys and killed 82 Indians and routed a fighting force of 164.

It was proper to the ghastly "fitness of things" that the man who directed this wonderful fight, and was the heart and eye and arm behind every rifle and every knife, should go to meet his death with Crockett and Travis in the Alamo. When, on March 3, Travis drew a line with his sword across the adobe floor, and called on all those of that desperate little garrison who would stay with him to the death to come over that line to him, Crockett sprang across merrily, waving his cap, and every man of "those about to die" followed him, saluting: "Te morituri salutamus!" James Bowie, fast bound in raging fever, tossing and muttering on his cot "in the little north room of the Alamo," heard the call, and cried for two of his comrades to lift the cot and carry him over that line. It was done, and then they bore him back again to the little room to die.

It is Madame Candelaria, the Mexican woman who nursed him there, and who alone of all that Spartan band survived, who tells the story. "It is not true," she says, "that Colonel Bowie was 'brained with an ax.' He died in wild delirium in the height of the awful carnage, several hours before the Mexican horde burst into the Alamo. . . . They broke in the door where I watched with Colonel Bowie. I cried out, in Spanish, that I was a Mexican woman, and that I had nursed a man who had just died. One knocked me down, and another stabbed me in the cheek with a bayonet. Here is the scar! . . . Colonel Bowie's cold body was dragged from the cot—dragged down the stairs by the howling mob of soldiers, and thrown upon a heap of bleeding dead."—The New Voice.

HISTORIC RELICS.

Characteristics in Men's Clothes Dating Back to Feudal Times.

The general lack of picturesqueness about the present day male attire is frequently lamented, yet how many people are aware that the average man carries on his coat at least two historical relics, one of which dates back to feudal times?

This relic of the times of William the Conqueror consists of the two buttons worn at the back of a morning or frock coat. The buttons are, of course, useless for any practical purpose, and inasmuch as they are certainly not decorative, you may naturally ask what they are there for.

Sartorial historians now tell us that these two buttons come down to us from the sword bearing age, when they were placed at the back of the coat for the purpose of supporting a sword belt, which, together with the sword, has long since been discarded, save by military men, the sole remaining evidence of its existence being the two buttons. Thus to this day they remain on our coats as mute witnesses of the days that are gone.

The other historical relic which still survives in our modern coats is the nick in the lapel.

Though you have been wearing coats and waistcoats ever since childhood's early days you have probably never thought to inquire whether or not there is any reason why tailors should continue to make this nick.

It is now recalled by sartorial experts that when Napoleon first felt the sway of boundless ambition he tried to implicate General Moreau in Pichegreu's conspiracy.

As you will doubtless remember, Moreau had been the man of destiny's rival, and was an exceedingly popular soldier, but in the circumstances, with le petit caporal in power, it was not safe to publicly express sympathy with Moreau. So it came about that his admirers and supporters secretly agreed to nick their coat lapels to show their fellowship, the outlines of the coat after the cut had been made forming the letter M.

It would be interesting to learn if men carry any other marks about their dress which have historic origins or associations.

Our dress, after all, has been evolved from that of those who have lived before us.—London Express.

QUAINT AND CURIOUS.

For the first time for 1000 years an ordination service in St. David's Cathedral, Cardiff, Wales, has just been conducted in Welsh.

The most curious cemetery is situated at Luxor, on the Nile. Here repose the mummified bodies of millions of sacred cats. Their remains are side by side with the bodies of kings and emperors in mausoleums.

Some years ago there was produced in the English court of probate a plank on which were scratched the testamentary dispositions of a shipwrecked naval officer. The board, with its rough carving, was held to be a will duly executed.

In 1015, at Novgorod, at that time the capital of Russia, it was the law that any one plucking a hair from any individual's beard should be four times more severely punished than though he cut off his finger. In this connection all men were compelled to grow beards. The supposition was that the beard was the main source of manly strength.

An Indian dentist, who at his graduation is said to have captured all the prizes offered by a Boston college of dental surgery, extracts all teeth with a gentle pull of thumb and finger, a method which has been practiced by the Chinese for 30 centuries. He believes that once the simple movements of thumb and finger, by which the most firmly-rooted tooth may be drawn, shall be learned, forceps will be considered a barbarism.

The Quakers have the distinction of having built the first meeting-house in Boston. It was in Brattle street and dates back to 1692. This was disused in 1708, and the society moved to Congress street. The Quakers suffered every species of cruelty establishing their faith in Boston; scourging and imprisonment were the mild forms of prevention at first employed. Banishment and the loss of an ear was subsequently substituted.

All have heard of white elephants, but few know that there are also in existence white rhinoceroses, constituting a distinct species. These are almost extinct, and probably not more than a dozen or so are left. The Revue Scientifique says, of a small herd of these animals in Natal, that fortunately they are protected by law and, forunately also, the party that met the animals included the governor of the colony, otherwise the species might have been now more nearly extinct than ever before, for hunters are not scrupulous in such matters.

Stonehenge Fenced In.

Stonehenge is now shut off from the public by a wire fence, which Sir Edmund Antrobus, the owner of the portion of Salisbury Plain on which the monument stands, is having erected around the stone. A charge of one shilling is made to visitors who may desire to pass this barrier and get a near view of the monument.

A decree has been issued by the governor-general of Moscow, Russia, forbidding the inhabitants to carry knives with the exception of those whose vocations require it. Persons transgressing this regulation are liable to a fine not exceeding 500 rubles or three months' imprisonment.

THIS OUR GREATEST YEAR

A BILLION AND A HALF OF PRODUCTS SOLD ABROAD.

John Bull, the Czar and Emperor William and the French Stand Amazed at the Figures—The Farmers Never Did So Well as Now.

On Sunday, June 1st, ended the Government's fiscal year, and though it will be a few weeks before we have the exact figures concerning commerce and finance, enough is known to show that it will prove to be Uncle Sam's greatest year. Our export trade of $1,500,000,000 is not only a home record but a world's record, and Uncle Sam is the greatest salesman on earth.

But that $1,500,000,000 is not so great, after all, when we consider that Uncle Sam's folks have traded among themselves to the amount of over $100,000,000,000, as shown by bank clearings. Why, Johnny Bull and the Czar and Emperor William and the French just stand amazed at those figures. And how they would like a slice of it, wouldn't they? They just get a taste as it is, for Uncle Sam has learned to make about everything he needs, and he not only feeds himself but half the rest of the world.

So he is paying off his debts at home and abroad and piling up the surplus for a rainy day. He has done so well that on July 1 he stopped internal taxation to the amount of about $45,000,000 a year. And all the time John Bull is squeezing his subjects as hard as he can, and yet he cannot begin to meet expenses.

Not only has Uncle Sam had the greatest year since he has been in business, but all his great industrial family are breaking records, too. The farmers never did so well, nor the manufacturers. The railroads are as busy as they can be hauling all kinds of freight, while the millions of laborers of all classes are busy and well paid, happy and prosperous. If any one ever doubted that protection and prosperity went together he has only to study the figures of 1898, 1899, 1900 and 1901.

PRESIDENT ON RECIPROCITY.

No Trade Treaties That Diminish Production and Employment.

"Of one thing there is no doubt," says the Omaha Bee, "and that is that President McKinley is most earnestly in favor of reciprocity." The Bee is right. The President believes in and favors the plan of reciprocity as defined by the Republican platform of 1900, "in articles which we do not ourselves produce." He does not favor anything beyond that. He is distinctly and unequivocally opposed to that form of so-called reciprocity which diminishes home production and displaces American labor and wages through the larger admission of competitive foreign products. He does not want the reciprocity that takes from a single American workingman his job. The President has recently said so in unmistakable terms. The American Economist is prepared to vouch for the accuracy and authority of this statement of President McKinley's attitude on the subject of reciprocity.

On his return from the Presidential trip to the Pacific Coast Mr. Charles A. Moore, President of the American Protective Tariff League, in an interview, said:

The President, I am certain, is just as ardent a believer in the theory and practice of protection to domestic industries as he ever was. But I do think it safe to announce that the time has come when the policy of this administration will favor more positively than hitherto the negotiation of treaties of reciprocity, with the purpose of enlarging our foreign market

Commercial Isolation.

In an article deprecating the growing conviction in the South that the same kind of protection which has built up the manufactures and wealth of the world would be also good for that section of our country, the New York Times warns them that they "in so doing lose sight of the fact that the logical result of protection would be commercial isolation."

Logic is defined as the science of the distinction of true from false reasoning. If the result of the Dingley tariff has effected the commercial isolation of this country the logical result of developing the manufactures and wealth of the South might be its commercial isolation. But the article in question is headed "Increasing Exports from the South," but the increase as shown has occurred since the Dingley tariff went into effect, and we all have been assured that if we don't buy we can't sell.

The fact is there is no logic in, about, nor anywhere near the assertion that protection leads to commercial isolation. The editor of the Times has apparently mistaken Mr. Gladstone's advice that we grow more cheap cotton and wheat for logic.

True as Gospel.

In his speech at the Ohio Republican State Convention Senator Foraker said:

The Democratic party came into power. Prosperity vanished, and four years of disaster followed. The soil was as rich, the sunshine was as warm, the rains were as abundant, the seasons were as regular, and labor was as eager, but it was all in vain. The Democratic party was at the helm. Free trade was in the saddle, and capital went into hiding; the mills stopped, the mines closed and idleness, want, suffering, tramps and riots spread over the land. Commerce waned, the balances of trade turned against us, revenues declined, deficits occurred and multiplied until they amounted to hundreds of millions.

True, every word of it; and it was because the people believed and knew it to be true—knew it from hard, bitter experience—that they voted in 1896 and 1900 to put an end to Democratic free trade tariff tinkering.

Happy Vacation Days.

These are the very happiest vacation days the American people have ever known. Few indeed are those who cannot plan a joyful trip to the seashore or mountain with well filled purse, thanks to protection and full employment at high wages.

Burglars as Night Watchmen.

The Buffalo Express has this to say about "the case of Babcock:"

The American Economist demands that Representative Babcock, of Wisconsin, be removed from the Ways and Means Committee because of his advocacy of the removal of duties from products manufactured chiefly by trusts. That would not be just. A man should not be proscribed because he has expressed an opinion with which many of his party associates do not agree. If his ideas are unsound they will have no dangerous influence on the Republican party, and if they are sound it would be very dangerous for the party to exclude them.

It is a queer principle that the Express advocates, and one that would lead to some queer results. By this rule an infidel preacher might be chosen to occupy an orthodox pulpit, for if his ideas were unsound they could do no harm. It would, by the same rule, be wise to employ a burglar to serve as a watchman. Why not? His views, if wrong, would have no dangerous influence after the burglary had taken place, while if right, they ought to be considered. Nevertheless, there is a strong popular prejudice against infidel pastors on the part of orthodox congregations and against burglars as night watchmen. Many people are likewise so unreasonable as to think that in politics positions of trust and honor should not be bestowed upon enemies of the faith.

No Chance of a Quarrel.

Senator Jones, of Arkansas, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, predicts that the Babcock bill to repeal the tariff as a remedy for trusts will never be reported from the Ways and Means Committee. Here is a case where the wish is not father to the thought. Far from it. Nothing would please Senator Jones and the party of Populists and free traders more than to see the Republicans in a quarrel over tariff revision. They will not see it. There is no earthly prospect that any measure embodying the mischievous provisions of the Babcock bill will be reported from the House Committee on Ways and Means of the Fifty-seventh Congress. It is extremely doubtful whether the bill will be again introduced by Mr. Babcock or by any Republican. Some Democrat may revive the project. If so, it will die the death. But there isn't going to be any Republican quarrel over it.

Uncle Sam Reminiscent.

"I'm sorry to admit it," said Uncle Sam, "but there are always some faultfinders and malcontents in my family; always black sheep in every flock. But it's a great people, a great country, a great day."

What the President Did Not Mean.

The President is a cautious statesman, and he has yet to make a serious mistake in his conduct of the Government. Quick to take advantage of changing conditions, he is still firm in his adherence to principles. With carping critics at his heels he has guided the nation through a crisis in its history and placed it where the world dare not reckon without it. He may be trusted safely to maintain its prestige among the nations of the earth, with fidelity to the great principle with which his name is identified. When he said at New Orleans that "fair trade makes fast friends," he did not mean free trade, and everybody knows it.—Seattle Post-Intelligencer.

Babcock's False Move.

Congressman Babcock seems to think that catering to anti-trust sentiment by removing the duty from "trust" made products is "living up to the Republican theory of protection." If he imagines the Republican majority in Congress can be kept up by this kind of tactics he is doomed to disappointment. When it comes to mere posing for popular applause, Mr. Bryan can win every time. If the Republicans are to keep their power at all they must rise to the level of honest and intelligent protection to industrial interests. It is true that there are products upon which the tariff may properly be modified or even removed, but that should not be done for any such foolish reasons as the formation of a so-called "trust." Mr. Babcock seems to be more interested in the politics than the economics of the tariff.—Gunton's Magzine for June.

Short-Lived Insects.

The life of a perfect insect is usually very brief. Of all the myraids of butterflies and moths, bees and wasps, flies and beetles, which make up one of the most marked features of the summer, the vast majority will die before the season is over. A mere handful will survive into next year, while few, indeed, are those that will live to see a second summer. The duration of the larval stage is much longer. The dragon-fly nymph, as it is called, lives 11 months in the water. The perfect insect that emerges from it has only a few weeks, at most, of sunshine and the upper air. There are flies which live only for a single day, taking in that time no food, having, indeed, no mouths by which to take it.

Beggar (preliminarily)—"I've seen better days." Busy Man—"So have I; looks as if it had set in for an all-day drizzle. Confoundedly unpleasant. Got to take 'em as they come, though. Tra, la, la."—Tit-Bits.

UNPRECEDENTED HOT WAVE

All Previous High Records in the Central West Broken.

PRAYERS FOR RAIN IN MISSOURI

The Torrid Wave Most Intense in Kansas, Missouri, Indian Territory and Oklahoma — Other States Suffer From Unusual Heat—Corn Crop Damaged Nearly Fifty Per Cent.—Pastures Parched.

Chicago.—Sunday was the hottest in the great corn belt since the torrid wave set in. From Colorado to Tennessee, from Arkansas to Manitoba, city after city reported maximums of 100 degrees and upward. Lines of latitude cut no figure; it was hotter in South Dakota than in Texas, and St. Paul beat St. Louis lower down the river.

Professor Walz, looking over his maps, saw nothing except heat and dryness throughout the whole continental basin. Nowhere was there moisture enough to produce a thunderstorm. Moreover, there are no discoverable signs of any speedy breaking up.

Reports of ruined corn, burned up pastures and blasted oatfields come from all parts of the Central West, adding terror to the situation for the farmers. The drought in the Central West has been almost unprecedented and the reports say the corn crop already has been damaged to the extent of fifty per cent. Unless soaking rains come soon this damage will be greater.

Kansas City announced the most remarkable heated term in its history. For thirty-two days the temperature has risen above ninety degrees every afternoon, and for the last thirteen days the mercury has gone above 100 regularly. Since April 5 there has been only one heavy shower.

Much suffering is reported among the farm laborers, and in many districts it is almost impossible to get the wheat crop harvested because men will not go into the harvest field during the hot weather. The railroads of the Northwest also are experiencing much difficulty with laborers, the section gangs being unable to carry on their work. The roads are having a severe struggle with small fires along the lines, fields of grain, fences, ties, bridges and every inflammable thing is catching from the heat, combined with sparks from passing engines.

The heat wave prevailed over all the drought-stricken region of the Southwest—Kansas, Western Missouri, Indian Territory and Oklahoma.

Drought has destroyed the grass in the great pasture regions of Missouri and Kansas, where grass is considered king of all farm products. In consequence the natural supply of beef, mutton, pork and all the dairy products has been seriously affected. The one hope for escape from the most serious results of the devastation is that a second crop of grass can be matured before frost comes, and even this cannot be done unless rain falls soon.

Farmers of Missouri are feeding wheat to their stock in some of the most parched sections of the State. They say that they have found this cheaper than resorting to the supply of oats in the present extremity. Large stock owners in Missouri have been shipping their horses and cattle across the river into parts of Illinois which have escaped the worst of the wave of heat. In many sections farmers have been cutting their corn for fodder.

ALL MISSOURI PRAYS FOR RAIN.

The People of the Drouth-Stricken State Observed the Governor's Proclamation.

St. Louis, Mo.—On Sunday, which day Governor Dockery designated for fasting and prayer that the present drought might be broken in Missouri all records for hot weather in St. Louis were broken, the Weather Bureau thermometer registering 108 degrees.

The Governor's proclamation was generally heeded, nearly every church in the city holding well attended services, given up to prayer that the drought which has prevailed several months and threatens the destruction of all vegetation might be broken.

MOTHER'S FIGHT WITH EAGLES.

Stole Her Baby, But Parent Pursued and Rescued It Uninjured.

San Bernardino, Cal.—Advices were received of an encounter between Mrs. Golding, wife of a stage keeper, and two eagles on a mountain fifty miles north of this place.

She was sitting outside of the stage house by a cradle, in which lay her six months old baby, when suddenly an eagle swooped down and seized the infant. The mother rushed to where a mule was tethered and, pulling the stake pin, was soon following after the huge bird, which found flight difficult with its heavy burden.

The chase continued for a long distance, when the eagle alighted on its nest in the mountains. Mrs. Golding climbed to where she had seen the eagle alight, fought the bird and killed it.

Before she could escape the eagle's mate appeared and the mother had another encounter, but drove the bird away. Mrs. Golding arrived at the stage house in a pitiable condition. The infant escaped injury.

Lightning Destroys a Church.

The Reformed Dutch Church, at Accord, N. Y., was struck by lightning and destroyed. Only the pulpit and organ were saved.

Mrs. Grant's Gift to Mrs. McKinley.

A box marked "Mrs. McKinley, Canton, Ohio," was brought into Charlotte Harbor from Coburg, Ont. It contained a knit woolen shoulder cape for Mrs. McKinley. It was knit by Mrs. U. S. Grant, who is now at Coburg.

Rhodes and Jameson in England.

Cecil J. Rhodes and Dr. Jameson landed at Southampton, England, from Cape Colony. They declined to discuss South African affairs, saying they were no longer public men.

The National Game.

No team this season so far has scored more than four runs off Phillippi.

Never in his long League career has Dahlen batted so poorly as this season.

Lajoie has done the ablest slugging by far of any batsman in either major league.

President Hart, of the Chicago National League team, has released "Cupid" Childs and Third Baseman Hoffman. Dexter will be played at second.

BLIND IS MADE TO SEE

Reason Also Returned After a Series of Remarkable Operations.

Man Remained Years in an Asylum With a Bullet in Brain Before Surgeons Undertook Cure.

Philadelphia, Penn.—Joseph Schenkel, who for the last seventeen years has been totally blind and whose reason has been impaired during that period, has returned to his home in this city entirely cured by a series of remarkable operations. Several months ago Schenkel was brought from the Norristown Asylum for the Insane to the Jefferson Hospital, where the last of the operations to which he owes his wonderful cure was performed by Professor Hearn.

In 1884 Schenkel, who was at that time eighteen years old, was standing in front of a shooting gallery in Second street, and was shot accidently. The bullet entered the skull on the right side and penetrated into the brain. The services of the best physicians were obtained at that time, but all declined to probe for the bullet, saying that such a course inevitably must result in death.

The first result of the accident was total blindness, but, strange to say, Schenkel recovered the use of both eyes a few weeks later. A year later the blindness returned, and with it came a partial loss of reason. Schenkel was sent to the Norristown Asylum where he remained until a few months ago. There were times when the cloud lifted from the patient's reason and then he begged to be brought to Philadelphia to be operated upon.

Finally Dr. Kean, of the Jefferson Hospital, was asked to take the case, but, as he was going out of the city at that time, he turned the patient over to his colleague, Professor Hearn. Dr. William M. Sweet succeeded in locating the bullet with an X-ray apparatus and then precise measurements were taken. The operation was performed on June 30 and was pronounced successful by the physicians, although Schenkel remained blind. The patient remained in the hospital under careful treatment, and a few days ago the lost sight suddenly was restored.

"OOM PAUL" A WIDOWER.

Wife of Former President Kruger of the Transvaal Dies in Pretoria.

Pretoria, South Africa.—Mrs. Kruger, wife of former President Kruger, of the South African Republic, died of pneumonia, after an illness of three days. She was sixty-seven years old.

PRESIDENT KRUGER AND HIS LATE WIFE.

Mrs. Kruger was "Oom Paul's" second wife and was a Miss Du Plessis, a name of prominence in South Africa. Mr. Kruger's first wife was an aunt of Miss Du Plessis. By her he had one son, who died.

Mrs. Kruger's long separation from her husband, combined with the death of her favorite daughter, Mrs. Smith, recently, had completely broken her spirit.

SWAM FLOOD TO MARRY.

Neither Obdurate Parent Nor Angry River Could Keep Girl From Sweetheart.

Hagerstown, Md.—Miss Lelia C. Patterson, of Augusta County, Va., was married to John L. Cook, of Elkton, Va., after overcoming obstacles of which a father's objection was one of the least.

The bride, a pretty girl of seventeen years, procured one of her father's horses and left home early in the morning. She rode alone without a saddle for ten miles and crossed the Shenandoah River. The river was badly swollen, and she was compelled to cling to the horse's neck to avoid being swept away.

She joined Cook at a place agreed upon and they came direct to the place to be married.

SCUTTLE A BURGLAR TRAP.

After Hiding Thirty Hours, Without Food, Thief Surrenders Himself.

Boston, Mass.—Thirty hours in a scuttle without food and with little air and the inevitability of arrest, led a burglar who had intended to rob the clothing store of Spitz Brothers & Mork to make his presence known and to crawl out of his hiding place. A watchman who discovered suspicious signs had called the police, and they took charge of the robber.

The man said he was Christopher Connor, but the police have recognized him as Charles A. McAvoy, a housebreaker with an international reputation, and he admitted that he was McAvoy. He has served terms in Massachusetts and in English prisons.

Declines to Release Americans.

In reply to the representations to the State Department, at Washington, the British Government has declined to release the Americans who were captured while serving in the Boer army.

A Suicide at Seventy-six.

Extreme heat drove Jerome B. Sturtevant, a wealthy resident of Belmont, N. H., to suicide. His body was found hanging to an apple tree on his farm. He was seventy-six years old.

News of the Toilers.

A strike of 1000 men has held up building operations at Fort Worth, Texas.

The Window Glass Trust is worried by the organization of many co-operative plants.

Over 100 workmen have been laid off at the Charlestown Navy Yard owing to lack of funds

The strike situation in the mining district at Rossland, B. C., affecting 1200 men, is unchanged.

The Longshoremen's National Union in session at Toledo, Ohio, has reelected President D. J. Keefe.

THE CURE OF TUBERCULOSIS

Dr. Koch's Hopeful View Regarding Prevention of the Disease.

CONSUMPTION THEORIES UPSET

The Famous Expert Says That the White Plague is Neither Hereditary Nor Transmitted From Animals — Greatest Cause of Contagion is the Sputum of Afflicted Persons—A Bugbear Destroyed

London.—Professor Robert Koch's announcement before the British Congress on Tuberculosis that the disease in human beings and that in cattle were radically different and not transferable from animal to man and vice versa proved to be the most sensational feature of this remarkable meeting.

In the course of his address, Dr. Koch said his experiments had satisfied him that human tuberculosis and bovine tuberculosis were radically different diseases. He had amply demonstrated that cattle could not be infected with human tuberculosis.

PROFESSOR ROBERT KOCH.

The counter proposition, that human beings were not liable to infection from bovine tuberculosis, was harder to prove, owing to the difficulty of experimenting upon human subjects, but personally he was satisfied that it was the case. The professor recited at length post-mortem evidence supporting this belief.

Dr. Koch said that if this point were conceded, it remained to determine the chief source of contagion. Human immunity to bovine infection disposed of the belief in infection through dairy products, and he considered this source of danger so slight as to be unworthy of precautionary measures. Heredity was also an unimportant factor in the transmission of tuberculosis, though the contrary had long been believed.

Dr. Koch said the chief source of danger lay in the sputum of consumptive patients, and a remedy was to be found in a law preventing the consumptive from throwing contagion about him. Several methods to this end were available. The surest of all would be isolation in sanitariums. This, unfortunately, was impracticable, but he strongly urged the establishment of special consumptive hospitals, the obligatory notification to the authorities of the existence of the disease, the disinfection of their quarters whenever consumptives changed their residence, and the dissemination of information to the people concerning the true nature of consumption as an aid in avoiding and combatting it.

Dr. Koch highly complimented Dr. Herman M. Biggs, pathologist and director of the bacteriological laboratories of the New York City Health Department, upon the repressive measures in regard to tuberculosis taken in New York City, where, he said, the mortality from tuberculosis had been reduced thirty-five per cent. since 1886. He recommended the system organized by Dr. Biggs in New York City to the study and imitation of all municipalities.

Dr. Koch closed his remarks by expressing his belief that the ultimate stamping out of tuberculosis was possible.

PEKIN DEAD-LOCK ENDED.

Ministers Reach Agreement as to the Payment of the Indemnity.

Washington, D. C.—The State Department received a dispatch from Commissioner Rockhill, in Pekin, announcing that a plan for the payment of the indemnity to the Powers by the Chinese Government finally had been adopted. Amortization of the bonds to be issued will begin in 1902, and the plan contemplates the entire liquidation of both principal and interest by 1940.

It is expected that China will raise $15,180,000 annually. This sum is to be used to pay the interest on the bonds and to form a sinking fund for the ultimate liquidation of the principal.

CHICAGO SELLING VEGETABLES.

Supplying Home-Grown Products to Drought-Stricken Sections.

Chicago.—From four to six carloads of vegetables are now being shipped from Chicago daily to drought-stricken section of Illinois and Missouri, which ordinarily supply this market with produce of this character. The shipments consist of home-grown vegetables. Buyers have come here from Kansas City, Centralia and various other places.

Boers Trying to Escape.

The Boer prisoners of war confined on Darrell's Island, Bermuda, make almost nightly attempts to avoid the patrolling gunboats Medina and Medway and to gain the main land by swimming. Several have succeeded in escaping.

Hanged For Murdering Brother-in-Law.

Elmer E. Barner was hanged in the jailyard at Harrisburg, Penn., for the murder of his brother-in-law, Isaac Miller, last August, near Halifax, Penn.

Sporting Brevities.

Five first prizes have been won by New York exhibitors at the Atlantic City Horse Show.

The New Haven Country Club combination has won the team golf championship of Connecticut.

Warren Zurbrick, of Buffalo, N. Y., has lowered the world's amateur competition cycle record for five miles at Vailsburg, N. J.

The University of Pennsylvania crew of Philadelphia easily won their race against the Trinity College, of Dublin, crew on Killarney Lake, Ireland.

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Schedule in effect June 2nd, 1901

TRAIN SERVICE.

NORTHBOUND:

Leave Eliz City daily [except Sunday]		2:40, p. m.
Arrive at Norfolk " " "		4:20, p. m.
Leave Elizabeth City Tues., Thurs., and Saturday		9:30, a.m
Arrive at Norfolk " "		11:05, a. m

SOUTHBOUND:

Leave Eliz. City daily (except Sunday)		11:40, a.m
Arrive at Edenton " "		12:40, p. m
Arrive Belhaven " "		5:20, p. m.
Leave Elizabeth City Tues., Thurs., and Saturday	" "	5:55, p. m.
Arrive Edenton " "	" "	7:00, p. m.

Trains stop at all intermediate Stations.
Connect at Norfolk with trains to and from Virginia Beach and Currituck Branch Virginia Beach Division.

STEAMBOAT SERVICE.

Steamers leave Edenton daily (except Sunday 12:45 p. m., for Plymouth, Jamesville, Williamston and Windsor. Leave Edenton Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday 12:45, p. m., for Chowan River Landings and Friday for Scuppernong River.

Steamers leave Elizabeth City for Roanoke Island, Oriental and Newberne, Monday and Wednesday connect with the A. & N. C. Railroad, the Atlantic Coast Line for Goldsboro and Wilmington, &c. Steamers leave Belhaven daily (except Sunday) for Washington, N. C., and 5, a. m., Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays for Aurora, South Creek and Makleyville, and 4 a. m. Monday, Wednesday and Friday for Swan Quarter, Ocracoke and Oriental.

For further information apply to M. H Snowden, Agent, Elizabeth City, or to the General Office of the Norfolk & Southern R. R Company, Norfolk, Va.

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PALEMON JOEN, Editor.

DEFENDERS OF LYNCH LAW.

Of late, a goodly space in the columns of our exchanges has been devoted to the discussion of the question of lynch law. In the light of the tendency, undoubtedly growing, in this country to indulge in this evil, the agitation of the subject is, indeed, most timely. We rejoice in the fact that the scribes, with but a few dissenting voices, have, in no unmeasured tones, joined in condemning the indulgence of this habit, a habit so dangerous, barbarous and unchristian, and have given their earnest advocacy of and support to the reign of law and order. An honest public opinion must be cultivated and this blot upon our civilization must be wiped out. It is indeed with a spirit of sadness that we note that the cause of mob law can find any championage from an enlightened press. We cannot but believe that those who have espoused this weaker side have done so without taking sufficient pause or thought of the awful consequences which are guaranteed by the growth and continuance of this habit. A republican form of government is based upon the principal of equal rights. Organized society demands of its units certain concessions and observances, and in turn guarantees to these units certain rights and privileges, to inforce and to remedy the infringement of which it has established judicial tribunals and has evolved through the ages a system of law by which the same shall be guided. The great *magna charta* of human liberty for which countless thousands have fought and died, is the right of every freeman to a judgment of his peers according to the law of the land. When this right is no longer held sacred, then woe betide the nation where it thus befalls.

The fact that a certain victim of lynch law was, to a moral certainty, guilty of an abominable crime, and merited a speedy and awful death is not the question at issue. The real question is whether the fundamental principle upon which our social institutions are founded shall or shall not be maintained.

To say that the only way to stop the lynch habit is to stop the crime, is, indeed, but a shifty and illogical evasion of the question. The observer of current events well knows that in no community have lynchings stopped or even checked the criminal out-breaks of distorted natures. The man who becomes so brutalized and passion-crazed as to perpetrate a crime upon which the law has set the seal of the gallows is not to be deterred from his object by the fear of the shot-gun or the stake. Our wives, daughters and sweet-hearts must be protected, it is most true, and there is no man worthy of the name who would not bravely die in their defense. But, a crime committed, the question is not one of protection, but of punishment. 'Tis the law that should then have the right of way. And when a community, in open defiance of this law by itself imposed, seeks to meet out punishment by its own hands, it therein but panders to the base and cruel spirit of a brutual vengeance which revels in the anguish of its victim. It serves no worthy object. It represents a return to primitive conditions where an accusation is equal to a conviction, where the law of might is the law of right and each man is his own policeman. It the lynch habit, the law of the mob and the rope, is to be encouraged then let us forget that a Bill of Human Rights was ever written and let us quote no longer the teachings of the Nazarene.

WHY WE ARE SIMMERING.

The New York Journal and Advertiser, of the 24th, prints an article upon the hot weather by Garret P. Serviss, the scientific writer. The article, dated at Ithaca, N. Y., says;

"The burning heat now afflicting the whole of the United States and felt also on the other side of the Atlantic and generally throughout the northern hemisphere, is convincing proof of the fact that the earth is the statelite of a variable star. Only on the assumption that the source of terrible heat is directly in the sun and due to an extraordinary increase in its effective radiation can the widespread and long-continued nature of the present meterological disaster be satisfactorily explained.

"Whenever, as occurs periodically, though not always to the same extent, the solar vapors which surround and blanket the sun are thinned, the heat from within leaps out through the weakened shell and strikes the earth and the other nearby planets as with a breath of fire from the suddenly opened door of a blazing furnace.

"For the next four years these gigantic outbursts will increase in fury, and a corresponding series of terrestrial seasons marked by great excesses of temperature, sudden contrasts and extraordinary cyclonic disturbances will follow."

If the above is true, then the Lord help us. Polar Relief Excursions to the arctic would, under such conditions, furnish the only desirable summer outings, and the ice man would be the only happy creature on earth.

PUT A SHOULDER TO THE WHEEL.

"The most talked of, and therefore the best paper, read at the recent North Carolina Press Association was by Editor Poe, of the Progressive Farmer, of Raleigh. He said the most important things for the press of the State to push now was Public Education, Rural School Libraries and Rural Delivery of mails, and that these three things would do more to help the papers of North Carolina than any other three. First an educated constituency, that will desire to read; second rural libraries in all parts of the country, thus giving the people a chance to cultivate a taste for literature; third rural free delivery of mail to the people, who are being educated and cultivating a taste and habit of reading from the rural libraries, will give them a chance to get papers more readily and easily. The Record is heartily in sympathy with this plan, and hopes to see all the rural libraries possible established in Warren, and several free rural mail delivery routes established in the county. Let our people go to work on this matter—petition your representative in Congress for routes in Warren, and let him go to work to help us in this matter. Better Public Schools, Rural Libraries and Rural Mail Delivery Routes we can have if we will but work for them."—Warren Record.

WHEN THE "NIGGER" IS OUT OF POLITICS.

For something like a year there have been appearing in various papers purported interviews from Southern political demagogues in which they are quoted as saying that when the negro "gets out of" or is "eliminated from" politics, there will be or may be a new alignment of parties in some of the Southern states, that there will be more independence among "legally accredited" voters, and that they will vote according to their judgment and inclinations etc., etc.

A singular fact in connection with these interviews is that not a single man interviewed has ever expressed his own independence, and it is easy to draw the conclusion that each and every one of them will continue to do his best to keep the negro in politics as an issue, at least, for the simple reason that their demagogical yell of "nigger" is their only political "graft" or salvation.—Caucasian.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE AND THE MOSQUITO.

A woman of New-Britain, who is a Christian Scientist, maintains that mosquitos have brains and reasoning powers, that it is "outrageous" to kill the "little harmless insects," and that all that is necessary is to reason with them. She says:

"If a mosquito is troubling you just speak to him kindly and say, 'Look here, my friend, you leave me alone and I'll leave you alone.' Then believe that he won't bite you! Even if he does his sting won't hurt. I have done this for years and now enjoy having the pretty little things around and listening to their musical buzz."—New York Tribune.

We have often heard the old declaration, "There is a joy in being mad which only madmen know." We begin now to appreciate the full significance of that saying.

Worth Remembering.

During this hot weather the greatest care should be exercised in cleaning or keeping clean the premises, in diet, the frequent use of water and the avoidance of too much cold or stimulating drinks or excessive exercise in the sun. And while caring for yourself, for the Lord's sake have a thought for your stock and animals. See that they are favored as much as possible.—Raleigh Post.

As the Inconstant Moon.

Quite a number of prominent Democrats, among them Fraud M. Simmons, have made the wonderful discovery that Free Silver is not of paramount importance after all. Well, well, well! "How we hoss apples do swim"!—Chatham Citizen.

Quite a Relief.

General Carr having unburdened himself and the News & Observer having given vent to its over-wrought feelings, the public may now take its hands from its face and pursue the even tenor of its way.—Ex.

The South Carolina Democratic machine has formally read McLaurin out of the party. Tillman decided that it was easier to kill McLaurin by committee methods than by discussion on the stump.

The Sampson-Schley affair is again the subject of newspaper controversy. Are all our heroes to die pen-stabbed?

The twin octopi, the Steel Trust and the Labor Trust, are now clawing each other savagely.

TO NON-SUBSCRIBERS.

If the person to whom this copy of THE NORTH CAROLINIAN is sent is not a subscriber, this number is sent as a sample, as an invitation to subscribe. The small sum of two cents per week will make it a regular visitor to your home—three months, 25 cents; six months, 50 cents; one year, $1.

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WEEKLY CROP BULLETIN.

Very favorable weather conditions prevailed generally throughout the State during the week ending July 29th, and most correspondents report some improvement in crops and good progress in farm work.

The influence of hot, dry weather was immediately apparent in the improved condition of cotton, especially where it had received good cultivation; laying by cotton is under way. In some places cotton has too much weed, in others it is very small, and generally it is not fruiting very rapidly; in some northern counties it is only just beginning to bloom; and bolls do not seem to be maturing very well. Young upland corn is doing very well, and is silking and tasseling as far as the extreme west; the older crop has also improved, though much of it is small and barren; corn generally needs light rain to cause the proper filling of the grain. Reports on the condition of the sweet potato crop are uniformly excellent; peas, peanuts and rice also are doing well. Reports on fruit indicate an inferior yeild of most kinds, especially apples; melons in the south and west are poor, but in central and eastern portions are coming into market in abundance.

NOTICE IN BANKRUPTCY.

In the District Court of the United States for the Eastern District of North Carolina. In Bankruptcy.

In the matter of J. P. Tatem and T. J. Mann, trading as Tatem, Mann & Co., Bankrupt. | In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Tatem Mann & Co., Elizabeth City, in the county of Pasquotank, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 27th day of July, A. D., 1901, the said Tatem Mann & Co. was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of their creditors will be held at my office in Elizabeth City, on the 7th day of August, A. D., 1901, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

CHARLES GUIRKIN, Referee.
Elizabeth City, N. C., July 30, 1901.

Her Knowledge of Chinese.

A young woman at a watering place one summer made a reputation as a profound linguist in a rather odd manner. She called one day at a Chinese laundry where she had left a shirt waist, but it could not be found, as there was no entry in the book of hieroglyphs corresponding to her pink slip. After a half hour's search the Chinaman found the entry. A mistake had been made, so the entry was crossed out and a new set of hieroglyphs in tiny characters placed below. She was told that the waist would be laundered immediately, and she could get it the next day.

The next day the young woman called for it, accompanied by three other young women. At the seashore the excitement of a visit to the Chinese laundry is not to be despised. The Chinaman to whom the pink slip was presented was not the laundryman of the day before, and he experienced the same difficulty in finding the identifying character, finally saying, "Not in book."

The girl answered calmly, "I can find it," and the Chinaman allowed her to take the book. Turning the leaves until she came to one that had an entry crossed out with another in tiny characters under it, she handed it to the Chinaman. "There it is," and, to his surprise, he found it.

"You only lady I know spik Chinese," he said. And the other girls looked upon her with admiration.—Kansas City World.

The Unique Horn of the Unicorn.

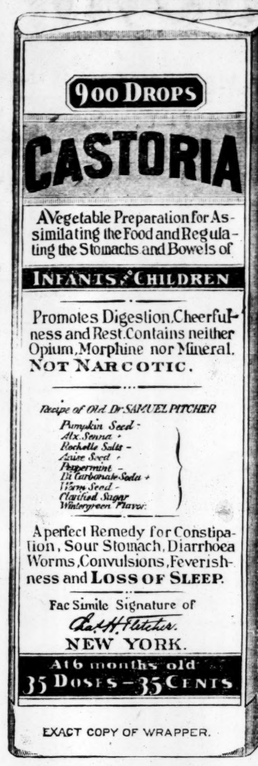
The horn of a unicorn was shown at Windsor castle and in 1598 was valued at over £10,000. Lewis Vertomannus, a gentleman of Rome, saw with his own eyes two unicorns presented to the sultan of Mecca by a king of Ethiopia. They were in a park of the temple of Mecca and were not much unlike a colt of 30 months of age. This was in 1503. The animal became extinct about the end of the seventeenth century.

The unicorn is represented in the ruins at Persepolis, and it was adopted by the Persians as the emblem of speed and strength. In the middle ages it was the symbol of purity. The unicorn hated the elephant, and it used to whet its horn on a stone before it struck the foe in the abdomen. No family, by the way, should be without one of these horns, the average length of which is four feet. They defend from witchcraft. Thus Torquemada had one always on his writing table. Furthermore, a drinking cup made from one will be a safeguard against poison, as will the ground powder put in drink, and indeed the wells of the palace of St. Mark could not be poisoned in the good old days of adventure because these beneficent horns had been thrown into them. Unicorn's horn was formerly sold by apothecaries at $120 an ounce.—Boston Journal

ALL WOMEN
Wine of Cardui is the guardian of a woman's health and happiness from youth to old age. It helps her safely into womanhood. It sustains her during the trials of pregnancy, childbirth and motherhood, making labor easy and preventing flooding and miscarriage. It gently leads her through the dangerous period known as the change of life.
WINE OF CARDUI
cures leucorrhœa, falling of the womb, and menstrual irregularity in every form. It is valuable in every trying period of a woman's life. It reinforces the nervous system, acts directly on the genital organs and is the finest tonic for women known. Ask your druggist for a $1.00 bottle of Wine of Cardui.

Batesville, Ala., July 11, 1900.
I am using Wine of Cardui and Thedford's Black-Draught and I feel like a different woman already. Several ladies here keep the medicines in their homes all the time. I have three girls and they are using it with me.
Mrs. KATE BROWDER.

For advice and literature, address, giving symptoms, "The Ladies' Advisory Department", The Chattanooga Medicine Company, Chattanooga, Tenn.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Central Academy,
an Industrial and Training School for boys and young men, will begin its annual session Oct. 1st, 1901.
Young men desiring to go to school and pay in part with work may write to us AT ONCE. Twenty-one are desired immediately; 6 for farm work, 6 for carpenter's work, 4 for masonry and plastering 4 for painting and 1 or 2 for printing.
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A WORD ABOUT BRICK: Everybody needing Brick want a good quality—an article that will wear and last. The Thompson Works manufacture the best for building and all other purposes made in this section. They are well burned and "all right" in every respect. All orders promptly filled Address F. G hompson, manager Elizabeth City, N C.

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Dr. Hobbs' Sparagus Pills cure all kidney ills. Sample free. Add. Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or N. Y.

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Real Estate and Rental Agent.
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I offer the following properties for sale:
No. 1. 200 acre farm, 75 acres improved, good dwelling, good barn and other out houses.
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" 3. 65 acres improved, close to city.
" 4. 70 acres, fair buildings, excellent land, 8 miles from town.
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" 6. 28 lots vacant, good location, big bargains
" 7. 1 lot close to factory, good location.
" 8. 1 lot 40x100, new house near town, fine location.
" 9. 1 lot 45x100, very desirable location for residence.
" 10. 1 good house, 6 rooms, good style, good location.
" 11. 1 lot, good house, 7 rooms, good style, fine location.
" 12. 1 lot, good house 7 rooms, good style, fine location.
" 13 1 lot good location.
" 14. 1 lot on Main St, fine location.
" 15. 1 lot on Main St, fine location.
" 16. 6 lots on Road Street.
" 17. 1 lot, good house, 6 rooms good location.
" 18. 1 lot 120x120 fine house, modern built, hot and cold waterworks, everything up to date.
" 19. 1 vacant lot, good location.
" 20. 1 tract of timber land 220 acres.
" 21. 1 26-acre farm on suburbs of town, all good high improved land.
" 22, 2 lots on Church street, fine location for residence.
" 23. 1 farm close to city 189 acres. Good building, fine land.
" 24. 1 house on Church street, nice large house, 9 rooms, good location, pleasant home, big bargain.
Various other farms and city property too numerous to mention can be had on very easy terms.

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And you will want your windows and doors screened against the "pesky flies." We have them already made in all sizes and for pleasant prices.
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For men and young men comprises everything that is new and stylish. Our prices are always the lowest. A careful inspection will convince you that, in point of fit, finish and fabric, our goods are second to none.

Some day when you have a little leisure come around, look and try on some of our garments. No trouble to us, but a benefit to you. We will give you new ideas.

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THAT we are doing the grocery business of this city? We are at the present time enjoying the best grocery trade we've had for years. There must be a reason for it. Nowhere in the district will you find a more complete Grocery store. We have made a specialty of the
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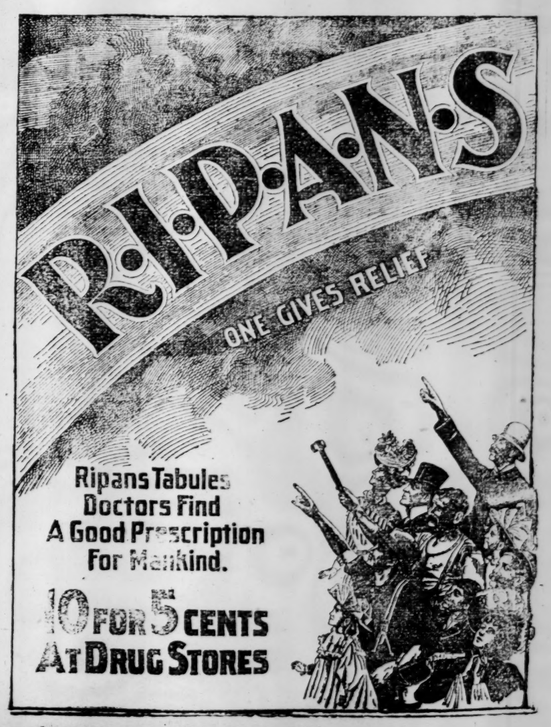
business for years. Each succeeding season finds us in better shape to please you in this line of merchandise. We are branching out—growing better and better all the time.
W. J. WOODLEY,
ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.



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THE CITY.

Mayor: T. B. Wilson; Aldermen: M. N. Sawyer, Jr, A. L. Pendleton, W. M. Baxter, J. B. Culpepper, J. B. Fearing, Fred Davis and Louis Anderson, Clerk and Tax Collector, R. B. Whitehurst Treasurer, J. B. Ferebee; Chief of Police, W. C. Dawson, Asst. Asst. Chief, J. C. Scarborough and Wilson Brothers Police; Attorney, P. W. McMullan; Street Commissioner, J. F. Weeks; Fire Commissioners, Jas. Richardson; Health Officer, Dr John B. Grice; Harbor Master, J. Mollin.

Collector of Customs—Palemon Joh.

Postmaster—Elizabeth C. Pool.

Examining Surgeons of Pensions—Drs. J. E. Wood, N. W. Griggs and W. J. Lumsden. Meet on the 1st and 3d Wednesdays of each month at the corner of Road and Church Sts.

CHURCHES.

Methodist: R. C. Beaman pastor; Baptist, C. W. Duke, pastor; Episcopal, L. L. Williams, Rector; Presbyterian, J. Spencer Smith pastor. Methodist Episcopal on Pearl street: Preaching 11 a. m. and 7.30 p. m., each Sunday. Sunday School at 3 p. m. Prayer meetings Tuesday nights. W. S. Rich, pastor.

Church of Christ, M. Pittman pastor, services in Court House, every Sunday morning and night.

COLORED—Methodist, W. L. Clayton, pastor Corner Stone, Z. H. Berry, pastor; Olive Branch M W E, Norman, pastor; St. Philip, W. J. Heritage rector; St. Stephen, W. Arterbridge paster; Antioch, Presbyterian, S P Smith, pastor

LODGES.

Masonic: Eureka Lodge No. 317 Dr. J. B. Grigg, W. M.; C. W. Grice, S. W.; C. C. Barnard, J. W.; W. M. Mann Treas.; L. C. Oakley, Sec. Meets Tuesday nights.

Tabula Encampment No. 8; J P Simpson, C P; P D Twiddy, S. W.; T. T. Whitcomb, H.P.; H H Hayman, J. W.; H O Hill, Scribe; G W Twiddy, Treasurer.

Odd Fellows: Achoree Lodge No. 14; J P Simpson, N G; W F Keaton, V G; H. O. Hill, Recording Secretary; R E Black, Financial Secretary; G W Twiddy, Treasurer.

Royal Arcanum, Tiber Creek Council No. 1209 H. O. Hill, Regent; D. A. Morgan, Vice Regent; C. Guirkin, Orator; W. H. Zoeller, Secretary F. M. Cook, Collector; W. J. Woodley, Treasurer Meets every 1st and 3d Monday nights.

Knights of Honor; R. B. White, Dictator; J. H. Engle, Vice Dictator; T. J. Jordan, Reporter; T. B. Wilson Finance Reporter; W. J. Trafton, Treasurer. Meets 1st and 4th Friday.

Pasquotank Tribe No. 8, I. O. R. M.; A C Garrett Sachem; E F Sawyer sr. Sagamore; F G Thompson, jr, Sagamore; Wesley Williams' Prophet; W Ben Goodwin, Chief of Records, R. B. White, K. of W Meet every Thursday night.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Commissioners: Geo. M. Scott, chairman; S. N. Morgan, Thomas E. Palmer, George D. Sherlock and W. J. F. Spence; Standard Keeper, R. B. White. J. F. Newbold, keeper of Alms House.

Sheriff, Nathan G. Grandy; Superior Court Clerk, W. Harvey Jennings; Register of Deeds, J. C. Spence; Treasurer, W. A. Foster; Supervisor S L Sheep; Board of Education: J C Commander, Charles Reid and E V Davenport; Coroner, Dr Isaih Fearing; County Physician, Dr A T Aydlett, Surveyor, J C Perry.

SCHOOLS.

Public School, W. M. Hinton, Principal.
Atlantic Collegiate Institute, S. L. Sheep, Prest.
Select School, L. N. Tillett, Principal.
State Colored Normal, P. W. Moore, Principal.

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Go and do likewise if you wish to make money, provide for your family, save funds for old age, and at the same time have the very best insurance in the Strongest Company in the World.

AGENCY

Carolinian Bldg.
Elizabeth City, - - N. C.

The North Carolinian.

Thursday, August 1, 1901.

NOTE.

When you have read this paper mail it to a friend—as good as a letter.

THE HAPPY HEATHEN.

Just now the happy heathen strolls
In distant tropic lands,
Close by a tepid surf that rolls
On superheated sands.

He dons no coat nor gorgeous gown,
In deference to the style.
He sometimes wears a heavy frown,
And sometimes wears a smile.

Oh, happy heathen. When our clan
By heat is sore distressed,
You sneer and vow the shirt-waist man
Is sadly overdressed.

—Washington Star.

FROM HITHER AND YON

The best bed now is a bath tub.

The clothed man is a victim of etiquette these days.

Those goblets of goodness that we sell are gaining in popularity every day.—Standard Pharmacy.

Roasting ears are so dry this year that it may be necessary to add maple syrup and serve them as corncakes on the cob.

The country schools are now open, and not one should allow the season to end without making an effort to secure a small library.

It is hot enough this summer to blister a baseball bat; but it is the other fellows who play ball while we look on from under a shady umbrella.

The weather would be more tolerable it we could be assured that the coal trust was obliged to sit in the sun without an umbrella or a straw hat.

"What will he do next?" When your advertising draws that question from people you may begin to make exact estimates of the profit it is bringing you.

That Everybody's Magazine has "arrived" is now undeniable. This publication has forged to the front with a rapidity and certainty without parallel in magazine history and the ability of its editors to keep up the pace is evidenced in the contents table of the August issue.

When Greek Meets Greek.

"Divine Healer" Schlatter struck Washington a couple weeks ago and tackled some of its bug juice, which was too much for him. The other day he was sent to the workhouse for thirty days to sober up.—Wilmington Star.

Custom Reports.

Collector Duncan and Collector Harkins ran a neck-and-neck race last year in collecting internal revenue, the former collecting $3,524,146 and the latter $3,600,603. With the exception of Maryland, North Carolina led all the Southern States.

The Vital Points

To be considered in selecting a Life Insurance Company are Safety; Low Cost, consistent with safety; Profit, secured through careful management; and Liberality towards policy holders. All these requirements are met by The New York Life Ins. Co.

One Touch of Nature.

A citizen through the Raleigh News & Observer, advises people to plant the castor oil bean as a preventative against mosquitoes. He says a few of the leaves in the house will make the mosquitoes leave. The mosquito seems not to like the castor oil any better than the human kind.

A New Corporation.

Beaufort, Morehead City and Ocracoke Steamboat Company, with its principal office at Beaufort, has been incorporated. The capital stock is $6,000 with the privilege of increasing it to $50,000. The business proposed is the owning and operating of boats of all kinds for carrying mail, freight and passengers in the waters of Hyde, Carteret and other counties; it, also, has the privilege of building wharves and warehouses.

Lynch Law.

Well indeed may Americans take serious thought of the lyching evil when such reports come as that of today from Louisiana, announcing that a negro was hanged there last night by a mob for the heinous crime of stealing a bottle of pop. Perhaps this is the very process whereby these crimes of the mob will be finally checked, by the reduction of the lynching principle to a ghastly absurdity.—Washington Star.

Summer Morality.

Professor Dexter, of the University of Illinois, who has studied the effect of weather on morals, finds that the desire to fight rises with the thermometer, but stops at 85; wilts after that as the mercury rises. Assault cases are therefore commoner in summer than in winter. Drunkenness, however, lessens with summer and increases with the coming of cold. Suicides are at a maximum on bright days with a high barometer, and increase as the wind rises.

Drowned at Nag's Head.

With sorrow we chronicle a sad tragedy of the surf, which occurred at Nag's Head, the well-known summer-resort of north-eastern Carolina, on Friday the 26th. Thursday evening the 25th had been an extremely stormy one along the coast, and Friday morning still found old ocean in an angry and sullen mood, with a heavy undertow prevailing near the shore. Notwithstanding the existing unfavorable conditions, a number of bathers went in for their usual morning dip. At first everything went well and the zest of bathing with a surf more than usually rough added enjoyment to the occasion. But suddenly it was noted that three bathers swimming at a short distance from the shore were in evident distress. The three persons in question were Mr. Edward Wozolka, of Edenton, the Hon. W. P. McRae, a prominent young lawyer and politician of Petersburg, Virginia, and Willie, the 12 year old son of Mr. C. W. Overman of this city. Efforts were made to launch a life-saving boat but the attempt was in vain. The sea was too rough to be breasted by any but professional life-savers. McRae and Wozolka were finally overcome by the powerful undercurrent and sank from sight. The boy, however, aided by a shoreward shove given by Wozolka ere he gave up the fight, still struggled a little nearer terra firma. His mother, who was on the beach, rushed out into the surf as far as possible and by her words of encouragement kept alive the boy's flagging spirits. Finally two rescuers, Messrs Charles Martin and S. J. Overman, both residents of this city, succeeded in reaching the boy's side and brought him safe to land.

The sad tragedy seems to have had its origin in a sudden violent augmentation from causes unknown of the force of the treacherous undercurrent. Several other bathers had close calls. The body of Mr. McRae has been recovered and forwarded to his Virginia home. Wozolka's body has not yet been found.

This, however, is not the end of this chronicle of fatalities. On the same date a Mr. W. W. Turner of Hertford lost his life in Albemarle Sound, also near Nag's Head. His death is supposed to have resulted from an accidental capsizing. His body was discovered Friday floating in the sound near his upturned boat. Mr. Turner was by occupation a fisherman. His son and a negro, who are supposed to have accompanied him, have not yet been accounted for.

Carolina's Air Ship.

If report is to be credited, there is building on an unfrequented part of Carolina's coast an air-ship which is to put Santos Dumont's now farfamed flying machine to the blush. An Ohio inventor with two companions and fellow-workmen, it is stated, have located with their various constructive material and appliances at a quiet spot near Nags Head, about three miles north of the Fresh Ponds, and have been there busied for some time in the perfection of a machine with which they expect to solve the problem of aerial navigation. The utmost secrecy is being maintained in regard to the same and the aerial craft itself is kept within an enclosed structure. Scant courtesy is shown and but meagre information doled out to the few inhabitants who have been led by curiosity to this isolated spot. The report, though indefinite as to details, derives credence from the statement of several parties who give the facts as above stated. The location selected by the inventor is one not easily accessible to the agents of the press, and further corroborative evidence cannot be at present obtained.

Rural Free Delivery.

To secure rural free delivery for your neighborhood, first map out a route not so long but that a man on horse-back can easily make the round trip in a day. Let the route follow as good roads as possible and reach the largest possible number of people. Then prepare your petition and get as many signers as you can in the section covered. Forward your petition, with particulars as to length of route, number of people reached, etc., to your Representative in Congress and ask him to have the Post-office Department send an inspector to look over your proposed route—this will be done at government expense. If the inspector's report is favorable you have nothing more to do, and in a very short time you will be enjoying the advantages so long enjoyed by city people alone—free delivery of mails.

Something Worse.

Parties must stand on their merits, not upon fraud or trickery. And the men or the papers or the parties that shall undertake to defend these things or to do them cannot save themselves by charging those who resist them with going into politics. To be sure, as we say, politics are bad; but there is something worse.

This paper speaks for the right of a man not only to have opinions and to express them, but for his right to have erroneous opinions and express them. It has contempt only for him who is afraid to be what he is, to say what he thinks, and not less for him who would have men be untrue to themselves.—Biblical Recorder.

Personal Announcement.

The editor of "The Muscotah (Kan.) Record" makes the following personal announcement: "For the first time we were married on Wednesday. We have contemplated this step for a long time, but lack of funds has always prevented, until we finally decided to get married and trust to Providence for the rest. The subscription rates of The Record will remain at the same price. Only the immediate relatives were present at the ceremony. Our views on the money question will remain the same, only we need more of it. Will go to housekeeping in the Asquith home in Second-st."

Seaside Notes.

A Georgia exchange furnishes the following sea-side notes:

Maria thought she had lost her bathing suit; but yesterday she found it in her needle case.

The ocean is a grand affair, and if the Lord spares life 'till tomorrow we're all goin' in washin'.

The ocean is always moaning—like a feller who wants to collect a bill from a feller who is out of sight.

The first thing a Billville maiden asked her lover when she saw the ocean, was—"How fur does this here millpond go?"

LOCAL MENTION

The sun rose this morning at 5:06 and will set to-night at 7:04.—While no definite returns were received from the North pole good judges estimate that it was not over 90 in the shade there on Monday. Warm weather with frequent showers is the weekly forecast.—A number of young people enjoyed a pleasant evening last Thursday. The occasion was a reception at the Episcopal parsonage in honor of Miss Green of Alexandria, Va., the guest and relative of the rector's wife, Mrs. L. L. Williams.—Misses Greenleaf and Ebringhaus have returned from visiting in Edenton.—We regret to hear of the continued illness of Mr. Sawyer, the venerable father of mine host of the Arlington. We wish him a speedy convalescence.—The Guirkin residence on Road St, is putting on "glad rags"—a painty coat.—The delegates to the Methodist Conference held at Gatesville last week, have returned. Everything, barring the poultry, reported an enjoyable time.—The Flora Bldg, a large three story office structure, corner Main and Water Sts, is now nearing completion. The contractors believe that they have remedied the defects in the same, comments upon which were made in a previous issue. In digging the foundation for the structure, as we are informed, no allowance was made in the calculations for the nature of the soil, and as a result of digging too deeply a quick-sandy bottom was struck which added seriously to the problem of stability involved in the construction thereof. This, combined with the effect of the recent severe rains precipitated upon the then as yet uncovered building, produced a severe strain on the structure. The statement is made, however, by those interested that the building, as now remedied, is perfectly safe. We hope this may prove to be the case as it is, indeed, one of the most handsome and imposing piles in the city.

Ef this ol' worl'
Is a fleetin' show,
It's the best ol' circus
I want to know,
Gimme a ticket,
An' let her go!

—A rather curious episode was related to our reporter as having occurred in this city Saturday. A colored citizen having partaken too freely of the bowl that both cheers and inebriates, and finding the hand of Morpheus heavily laid upon him, sought sleep and repose upon a local neighboring step. But, as cruel fate would have it, the said step was being utilized at that very time as a resting place by His Honor and our worthy Chief of Police. It is needless to state that, deposited between such guardians, this unfortunate son of Ham slumbered neither long nor well, and soon found himself an unwilling inmate of the public boarding house. Somewhat aroused by the violence of the journey thereto, he proved himself, upon his arrival at his destination, quite equal to the occasion, and, finding other inmates of the inn, he proceeded immediately with commendable philosophy to do the agreeable. So marked was his success that upon the return of the inn-keeper one of his lodgers, a bucolic gentleman, was found sadly and vainly mourning the loss of certain worldly possessions, viz: a two-dollar bill, a four bladed knife and a bottle of *aqua vitae*. The knife was discovered in the pocket of the late arrival, and from the heaviness of his slumber and the rye-like odor permeating from him a pretty clear conjecture could be made as to the ultimate fate of the liquid refreshments. The two-dollar bill is still missing. Herein is the fickleness of fortune touchingly exemplified.—Mr. Wm. Wood, now travelling for a New York drug house, spent Sunday in the city. We are glad to hear that Will is finding the pharmical world a friendly one.—There is a lively little ice-war now on in this burg. The management of the Ice Factory, after the recent explosion, made a 50 per cent raise in the price of that necessary frozen product. Local consumers became therewith dissatisfied and two of our young citizens, seeing an opportunity thus offered, ordered ice from Norfolk and proceeded to supply the trade at the former rate of one half a cent a pound. This necessitated a corresponding cut on the part of the Company. The competitors are now at it tooth and nail. The question is, whether the Company will be able to drive its rival out of the market, and, if it does so succeed, whether the present moderate charges will be then still maintained?—The local Board of Education which met in this city Monday made the following appointments of teachers for the ensuing scholastic year: Public School (white) W. M. Hinton, Principal, Misses Wilma Sawyer, Clintonia Cartwright, Clara Weeks, Minnie Albertson and Mrs. W. L. Brooks, assistants. Public School (colored), W. W. Parker, Principal, Loella Riddick, Emma McDonald and Annie E. Jones, assistants.—Last Monday evening, the schooner E. R. Daniels having been chartered, a goodly number of the social world enjoyed the cooling breezes as, with sails full set, they were wafted over the moon-kissed waters of the Pasquotank.—If rumor is true, one of our well-known young townsmen, now absent from the city, returns tomorrow afternoon with a prize capture, a fair bride.—The fire "laddies" are back from Charlotte and report a high old time.—Mr. A. H. Carroll of Baltimore, Md., was a guest at the Hollowell home, Bay Side, during the week.—Mr. Theo. M Meekins and wife of Manteo, were in the city during the week. The CAROLINIAN acknowledges a pleasant call from Mr. Meekins, also, one from Mr. L. N. Midgett of Roanoke Island.

Paul J. Bungart,

o——ARCHITECT.——o

Room No. 2 in Citizen's Bank Bldg.
ELIZABETH CITY, - - - N. C.

FULMER & WHITEHURST

(Successors to Fulmer & Co.,)

Have increased their assortment of the choicest Fruits, Confections, cakes, Breakfast Bacon, Heinz's Mince meat Preserves and Apple-butter, New Raisins and Turkish layer Figs; Largest assortment of Canned Meats, Salmon and Sardines, Imported Olive Oil, Extra quality Canned Fruits and Vegetables such as Peaches, Plums, Pears, Pineapple, Apricots and White Cherries, Extra fine Sugar Corn, French Peas, Tomatoes, Beans, Rhubarb and Succotash; also, neat variety of Cereal and Health Foods, Oatmeal, Wheatflakes and Breakfast Foods.

We will appreciate a share of your trade. Our prices are right and we can please you.
Telephone 17,

M. B. Culpepper. J. B. Culpepper

M. B. Culpepper, & Son.

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Staple and Fancy

Groceries

Corner Road and Ebringhaus Streets.

We keep on hand the best selected Groceries, Confectionaries and Fruits. Country Produce bought and sold.

Free delivery of goods to any part of the city.

Phone 58. E. City, N. C.

CATCH ON

to the best opportunity of a life time for buying goods cheap. Everybody is interested in low prices. Here is your chance at Jones, Raper & Co.'s clearing out sale of summer goods. Everything must be sold at astonishingly low prices to make room for fall goods.

This clearing out sale commences Friday, July 19th, and will continue for balance of the month. Early buyers will secure best bargains. Don't miss this opportunity. Boy's Percal shirts 25c. Men's fancy Worsted suits $6.00 to $8.00, clearing them out at $4.50. Mens fine Shoes 85c a pair. Straw matting, 25c quality at 19c. Other bargains too numerous to mention.

JONES, RAPER, & CO.,

54 Cor. Main and Water Sts, Elizabeth City, N. C.

ECONOMY IS WEALTH

But like everything else it should be the genuine article. Real economy in buying consists largely in getting good goods. If you would practice it with reference to your

Grocery

purchases and desire at the same time to live on the best that the grocery world furnishes, you cannot strike the road quicker than by way of giving us your order today.

LOVE, EVANS & Co.

WATER ST. (No. 32 and 34.) ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

The Colored Column.

BY SPECIAL REPORTER.

[Items of interest concerning the Colored People will regularly appear in this column.]

Mr. T. M. Meekins and wife of Manteo, were in the city on Friday. Mr. Meekins gave the CAROLINIAN a call.

Nelson Griffin was drowned at South Mills on Thursday. He fell off a raft near the locks.

Mr. John Ferebee, of Shawboro called yesterday.

The absence of the regular reporter accounts for the non-appearance of his articles this week.

THE SUMMER NORMAL SCHOOL.

Whereas, This session of the Summer Normal has been so beneficial and harmonious, and whereas so much good has been accomplished both by class-room work and by lecture,

Be it resolved, 1st, That we, the teachers of the Summer Normal tender our gratitude to Prof. P. W. Moore, the conductor and to his most excellent corps of instructors in the Summer Normal for the wise instruction and for their exalted efforts which they put forth to secure for us so many wholesome and logical truths.

Be it resolved, 2d, That we tender our thanks to Hon. J. B. Leigh and Rev. C. W. Duke (white); also to Dr Cardwell, Rev. L. E. Fairly and W. L. Clayton, for their able addresses which contained so many mighty and brilliant thoughts, so much of able counsel and safe advice to the teachers, students and friends of education.

Be it further resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to Prof. S. L. Sheep, Co. Supt and one to the CAROLINIAN for publication.

Respectfully submitted,
W. W. PARKER, Chairman,
MISS A. M. HILL, Secy.
July 26, 1901.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

ANNOUNCEMENT.

The next session of the Elizabeth City State Normal School will begin on September 2, 1901. Parents or guardians who desire to send their children to the Training Department of the State Normal School, should make application to the principal at once. All who attend the training Department will be required to pay a tuition of fifty cents ($0.50) per month. The number will be limited.

Apply to
P. W. MOORE, Principal.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

Elizabeth City State Normal School.

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

Eleventh Annual Session begins Monday, September 2, 1901, and continues thirty-eight weeks.

Under general supervision of Supt. Public Instruction and State Board of Examiners.

Faculty is composed of four, thoroughly qualified instructors.

Educates and trains both Sexes for Teachers. Excellent course of study. Careful attention given to morals and conduct of students. Good library; building will be improved.

Board $6.50 per month; Tuition free; students enter any time; must be 15 years of age; may furnish board and pay $1.50 per month for room.

For Catalogue and other information, Address,
Principal P. W. MOORE, A. M.

WHEW!!!!

AIN'T IT HOT?

But the "boy who guessed right," and all the wise people who know how to keep cool and who appreciate a good thing, will be found enjoying a delightful glass of

PURE SODA WATER, SHERBERT, CREAM

OR OTHER DELICIOUS BEVERIDGES AT OUR

UP-TO-DATE FOUNTAIN.

Remember we are headquarters for

LITHIA WATER

STANDARD - PHARMACY.

Prescriptions a Specialty

POINDEXTER ST. (NEAR CENTRAL HOTEL)

Seasonable Suggestions!

REFRIGERATORS—We are again offering "Special Refrigerators." We have tried them; others have tried them. They are satisfactory and the price, quality considered, cannot be beat. Porcelain lined water tanks are a good feature. A good refrigerator such as the "Special" will save enough food in a season to pay for it's cost

HAMMOCKS—Make these summer days pass more comfortably and we have the kind you want. 75c to $2.75.

HAMMOCK CHAIRS—for porch or lawn.—They are comfortable, inexpensive and durable.

PORCH ROCKERS—At this season out-of-doors is the place to spend much of your time most comfortably, so get some porch rockers. The kind that look well and are easy. We have them.

MATTRESSES—Since one-third of your life is spent in bed, spend it comfortably. Get a good mattress and that is a Felt Mattress. Felt Mattresses are clean and stay so. Felt Mattresses are comfortable—the easist bed made. Felt Mattresses are durable—one lasts a life time. Felt Mattresses are beautiful. There are various Felt Mattresses but none, at any price, are better than ours. We sell them under an iron-clad guarantee to satisfy you.

FANCY GOODS—Pictures, Medallions, Bisque-figures, Austrian tob-ware, Vases, Peaques, Toilet-pieces, Pin Trays, Candle Sticks. They are perfect goods and suitable for presents for your most fastidious friends or to adorn your most elegantly furnished rooms, but because we have only these few pieces we are offering them in two assortments at 25c and 50c each. Many pieces cost much more.

P. W. MELICK.

A GHOST STORY!

But it's about a ghost that was not. It's the tale of the ghost of a show a man didn't have when he was looking for something better than the "best"—the kind of printing we do. There is nothing better and, in the long run, there is nothing cheaper.

The North Carolinian,

The Best in Printing.

PRICES

Our suits will stand the summer sun,
But our prices melt and the profits run
Into the pockets of those who come
To this summer sale, which has just begun.

We want to close out all broken lots in every department, so as to facilitate the work of stock taking. If you want

GENUINE BARGAINS

come now. We'd rather count the money than the goods, and you can

Make a Dollar do double duty by Attending our Pre-Inventory Sale.

M. WEISEL.

18, 20, 22 and 24 Main St.

SCHLEY COURT OF INQUIRY

Secretary Long Grants the Rear-Admiral's Request.

ADMIRAL DEWEY WILL PRESIDE

Statements in Maclay's Naval History the Ground of Rear-Admiral Schley's Action—Court, Consisting of Three Members, May Meet Early in September — Points Investigation Will Cover.

Washington, D. C.—Secretary Long received a letter from Rear-Admiral Schley, calling attention to the criticisms against him contained in Maclay's "History of the Navy," and the inuendoes which have appeared in the press for several days, and stating that, in his opinion, the time had now come to take such action as would bring the entire matter under the "clear and calm review of his brothers in arms." He asked that the Department take such action as was deemed best to accomplish this purpose.

Although Rear-Admiral Schley did not ask specifically for a court of inquiry, but left the action to be taken to the judgment of the Department, the Secretary decided that such a court would be the best means of making the investigation which the Rear-Admiral had requested.

After a conference with Admiral Dewey, Secretary Long said that he had not had time to decide upon the composition of the court, but in response to a question as to whether Admiral Dewey would serve upon such a court, if requested to do so, the Secretary said:

"Admiral Dewey will do his duty." Although no positive declaration was given on this point, it was assumed about the Navy Department that Admiral Dewey will be president of the court, which will inquire into the whole controversy concerning Admiral Schley's action during the Spanish War.

There also is an impression that the two other members of the court will be retired naval officers, or at least officers who had no connection with the Santiago campaign.

The court of inquiry probably will not proceed with its work until fall.

Following is the text of the correspondence between Rear-Admiral Schley and Secretary Long:

"Great Neck, Long Island, N. Y.:

"Sir—Within the past few days a series of press comments have been sent to me from various parts of the country of a book entitled 'The History of the Navy,' written by one Edgar Stanton Maclay. From these reviews it appears that this edition is a third volume of the said history, extended to include the late war with Spain, which the two first volumes did not contain, and were in use as text-books at the naval academy.

"2. From excerpts quoted in some reviews, in which the page and paragraph are given, there is such perversion of facts, misconstruction of intention, such intemperate abuse and defamation of myself as subject Mr. Maclay to action in civil law.

"While I admit the right of fair criticism of every public officer, I must protest against the low flings and abusive language of this violent, partisan opponent, who has infused into the pages of his book so much of the malice of unfairness as to make it unworthy the name of history or of use in any reputable institution of the country.

"3. I have refrained heretofore from all comment upon the inuendoes of enemies, muttered or murmured in secret, and therefore with safety to themselves. I think the time has now come to take such action as may bring this entire matter under discussion under the clearer and calmer review of my brothers in arms, and to this end I ask such action at the hands of the Department as it may deem best to accomplish this purpose.

"4. But I would express the request in this connection, whatever the action may be, that it occur in Washington, where most of my papers and data are stored. Very respectfully,

W. S. SCHLEY.

"Rear-Admiral U. S. N.

"To the Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C."

"Navy Department, Washington.

"Sir—I am in receipt of yours of the 22d inst., with reference to the criticisms upon you in connection with the Spanish-American war, and heartily approve of your action, under the circumstances, in asking at the hands of this Department 'such action as may bring this entire matter under discussion under the clearer and calmer review of my brothers in arms.' The Deparement will at once proceed in accordance with your request. Very respectfully, JOHN D. LONG.

"Rear-Admiral W. S. Schley, U. S. N."

With respect to the matters to be inquired into by the court of inquiry the Post says that it might be difficult to state briefly the exact questions which will come before the court, but that Admiral Schley condensed them in a letter written to Senator Hale, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs, on February 18, 1899. This letter divides the criticisms of himself into four heads, as follows:

First—The alleged delay off Cienfuegos, Cuba.

Second—The alleged slow progress toward Santiago de Cuba from Cienfuegos.

Third—The retrograde movements on May 26 and 27. (This refers to the turning of the fleet from Santiago toward Key West).

Fourth—The battle of Santiago and the destruction of Cervera's fleet.

To Reduce the Philippine Army.

Generals Corbin and Chaffee have decided to reduce the army in the Philippines to less that 30,000 men and by other economies to save sixty per cent. of the present expenses of occupation.

Not to Reopen War Questions.

The Spanish Senate has rejected a motion, which has been opposed by the Premier, Senor Sagasta, to determine by inquiry who was responsible for the disasters to Spain in the war with the United States.

British Wheat Prospects.

In estimating the wheat prospects in Great Britain, the Mark Lane Express says the wheat will be fine both in quantity and quality on five per cent. of the area sown, and average on twenty-five per cent. The remaining seventy per cent. of area sown will inevitably produce a short crop. The straw crop will be the smallest since 1893.

Siberian Crop a Total Loss.

Dispatches from Siberia say that the crops, owing to the two months' drouth, are almost a total loss. Measures have been taken to avert famine.

Territory Products $37,897,103.

The Census Office bulletin on manufacturing industries of the Territories of Arizona, New Mexico, Oklahoma and Indian Territory shows an aggregate product of $37,897,103. Arizona leads, with a product of $21,315,189, of which amount $12,286,517 was the output of the copper smelters. The total product for New Mexico is $5,605,795; for Indian Territory, $3,892,181, and for Oklahoma, $7,083,938.

The Lemon Supply Short.

The lemon supply in Chicago is short, and prices are up.

MINOR EVENTS OF THE WEEK

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

A new ten dollar note, bearing a picture of a Buffalo, is being engraved in Washington.

The State Department was notified that Marquis Malispina, the new Italian Ambassador, will reach Washington in September.

A man claiming to be Senator Hanna's son, but who is an imposter, was arrested in Washington for swindling jewelers.

The constitutionality of the Massachusetts Electrocution law is involved in an appeal to the United States Supreme Court taken by Luigi Storti, a condemned murderer.

The Italian Government made representations to the State Department and instituted investigations through consuls into the alleged lynching of Italians in Mississippi.

The new battleships recommended by the Board of Construction are to be the largest, fastest and most heavily armored in the American Navy.

OUR ADOPTED ISLANDS.

Five yellow fever cases were found in a suburb of Havana, Cuba, and four were removed to the city hospitals.

The fiscal of the Havana Audiencia said that he possessed already sufficient evidence to convict C. F. W. Neely of postal frauds.

H. Phelps Whitmarsh, Civil Governor of Benguet Province, Luzon, P. I., was exonerated by the Civil Commission of the charges against him.

Little opposition was shown in Cuba to the decision of the United States to occupy Morro Castle.

Gold and silver jewelry valued at $223,413 was imported into the Philippines during 1900.

Aguinaldo is considerably irritated at his continued surveillance by the American authorities at Manila.

DOMESTIC.

Counterfeit half-dollars were passed extensively of late in Massachusetts.

Carrie Nation was fined $100 and given thirty days in jail for disorders in Topeka, Kan., during her March raids.

Four burglaries in one week is the record against ten-year-old John Engelmeyer, of Austin, Ill., two horses being part of his plunder.

Burglars seized a bundle of notes in the City National Bank, of Dayton, Ohio, by using hooks.

After a wild life for several weeks, Mordecai F. Washburn, a wealthy brick manufacturer of Haverstraw, N. Y., fatally shot himself.

Pardons were granted four prisoners at Newburyport, Mass., for helping Deputy Sheriff Ayers when attacked in jail by other prisoners.

By the ruling of the fourth Appellate Division in Rochester, N. Y., a woman is entitled to all the profits which may accrue from her beauty.

The missionaries of the American board will return to North China to resume work in the early fall.

On the Midway of the Pan-American Exposition, at Buffalo, N. Y., Ernesto Z. Zeorzaya killed himself after attempting to murder a concessionaire.

All saloons in Fort Scott, Kan., were ordered closed and the mandate was obeyed.

Greek and Austrian railroad graders met at Sydney, Neb., in deadly combat. Six Greeks were wounded and one Austrian was killed. A drunken row was the beginning of the difficulty.

The vacant postmastership at New Orleans, La., was filled by the appointment of David G. Baldwin.

Revelations of a conspiracy resulting in murder and the arrest of well-known citizens of Echols County, Ga., may lead to a feud in that part of the State.

"Golden Rule" Jones, Mayor of Toledo, Ohio, was fined $5 and costs by Police Judge Wachenheimer for contempt of court. The Mayor promptly paid the fine.

Governor Jennings, of Florida, arranged for the transfer of Mullat Key Quarantine Station, the most important in the South, to the Federal Government.

The historic Fairfax Inn, at Berkeley Springs, W. Va., over 100 years old, was burned. The guests had a narrow escape.

FOREIGN.

The London County Council is about to send a tramway manager and an electrical engineer to study traction systems in the United States.

John Henderson, the well-known shipbuilder, died at Glasgow, Scotland.

Russia demanded from the Porte concessions in the way of coaling stations.

Owing to losses in the Leipsic Bank failure, Banker Salo Rawez killed himself.

Boers captured and burned a train near Beaufort West, South Africa. Three British were killed and eighteen wounded.

Fifty houses were destroyed by fire at Port au Prince, Hayti. Many firemen received injuries. The damage is estimated at $200,000.

The Chilean Government is preparing a bill which will effect a reorganization to a large extent of the national finances.

The freedom of the City of London was presented to Lord Milner at the Guildhall.

Indians who claim possession of Calquhoun Island in the St. Lawrence River were dispossessed by the Canadian Government.

The Belgian Minister at Washington, Count de Lichtervelde, will be succeeded by Baron Moncheur.

A dispatch from Tien-Tsin said that Europeans there distrusted China's pledges.

Elections in many departments in France showed small gains for the Government party.

Lord Roberts, the Commander-in-Chief of the British Army, issued an order that in future dismounted infantry officers are to carry carbines instead of swords on active service and in manoeuvres.

Major Pine-Coffin surprised a Boer commando at Honingspruit, South Africa, capturing Commandant Hatting and twenty-six men and killing and wounding seventeen.

Ecuador's Consul-General in Chile, Senor Alberto Arias Sanchez, was assassinated in Valparaiso.

The Baldwin-Ziegler arctic exploring expedition sailed from Tromsoe, Norway, for the north.

Horatio J. Sprague, United States Consul in Gibraltar and the oldest Consul in the American service, is dead.

Drought, accompanied by severe heat, prevailed through England.

The De Sehested ministry, of Denmark, resigned.

Russia fortified a Chinese frontier station in Mongolia, and ordered surveys for a direct railway line to Pekin.

Correspondence between Mr. Steyn and Reitz, which was captured by General Kitchener in South Africa, was made public. It shows that Mr. Steyn was opposed to any overtures for peace.

Martial law was extended to the Maclear and Elliott districts of Cape Colony.

Four persons were killed in a powder works explosion at Nova, Sweden.

INSANE MAN'S VENGEANCE

Kills a Man Who Sent Him to an Asylum—Shoots Five Others.

Merchant Was Slain, a Doctor, Police Sergeant, Detective, Policeman and Laborer Wounded.

Leavenworth, Kan.—Michael Kelly, an insane man, at the office of the Robert Garrett Lumber Company, shot six people, killing one, probably fatally wounding another, and more or less seriously wounding the four others. He was himself finally killed by officers who tried to overpower him.

The victims are: John R. Garrett, aged forty, junior member of the firm of Robert Garrett Lumber Company, died at the hospital; Dr. Charles McGee, aged thirty, shot in the back and probably fatally wounded; William Dodge, Police Sergeant, shot in the neck, wounds serious; Michael McDonald, detective, shot in the leg, slight; Joseph Falthager, policeman, shot in the hand, wound slight; Ike Healer, laborer at the lumber yard, shot in the hand, wound slight.

Kelly had lived in Leavenworth for years, and at different times had engaged in minor business enterprises. He was eccentric, and during the Presidential campaign in 1896 lost his mind entirely. At that time he threatened to kill Garrett. He was arrested and adjudged insane, Garrett and four others testifying against him. After a year in the Topeka Asylum Kelly was released. He had been acting queerly again, and had declared that he would kill the five men who sent him to the asylum. For two weeks past he has been practising shooting with a revolver daily at the Fort Leavenworth range.

A few days ago he drank heavily. Soon after 12 o'clock he appeared at Garrett's office, and without warning shot Garrett as he sat at his desk. Garrett fell to the floor, and Kelly deliberately fired four more shots into the prostrate form. Kelly then ran to the rear of the company's lumber yard and began reloading his revolver. Presently he returned to the office to find Dr. McGee, who had been attracted by the shooting, bending over Garrett. Leveling his revolver, Kelly took aim at the physician and fired. The bullet struck McGee in the spine, and he toppled over near where Garrett lay.

Then followed an exciting street fight between the madman and officers who came upon the scene. Kelly, flourishing his revolver, dashed through the lumber yard. He met Ike Healer, a laborer, and shot him in the hand. A few yards further on he encountered Sergeant Dodge. The two exchanged shots as they ran. One bullet from Kelly's revolver struck Dodge in the neck, but not before the officer had shot Kelly in the shoulder. Kelly kept running and was soon confronted by Detective McDonald and Officer Falthager. McDonald dropped Kelly with a bullet in the neck. Dodge used his revolver, but it failed to work, and, catching up with the murderer, he crushed his skull with the weapon.

Kelly was carried to the station in an unconscious condition, dying soon after his arrival there.

HIS DAINTY LOVE GREW FAT.

Now She Wants $5000 Because He Won't Marry Her.

Bowling Green, Ky.—Miss Stella Emslie has sued her fiancee, a prominent young farmer, for $5000, because he refuses to marry her.

In his answer the defendant sets forth that the Stella of to-day is not the Stella whom he promised to marry eight years ago. He pleads that at that time she was one of the fairest and weighed 125 pounds. Now she weighs 319 pounds.

He says that he, being a small man, would suffer exceedingly with such a huge mate, and he could no longer hold her on his knees and caress her as he is alleged to have done in the happy days when Stella Emslie was just a nice armful.

HANGED NEGRO IN CITY PARK.

West Virginia Mob Quickly Avenges the Shooting of an Officer.

Elkins, W. Va.—William Brooks, colored, was hanged to the limb of a tree in the City Park here, while Chief of Police Robert Lilly lay dying in a Cumberland (Md.) hospital from the effects of a bullet wound inflicted by the colored man.

The negro shot Lilly when the officer was trying to place him under arrest. The colored man then fled, but later was captured. A mob gathered, and as the negro was being taken to jail the angry citizens took him from the officers and hanged him to a tree.

Fifteen Persons Killed by Explosion.

An explosion in the harbor at Stockholm, Sweden, of petroleum on board the American schooner Louise Adelaide, Captain Orr, killed the Captain, ten members of the schooner's crew, and four Swedish Customs officials. Two of the crew were saved. The explosion set the schooner afire, and the blazing petroleum enveloped the vessel and those on board.

Found Fifty New Fishes.

President David Starr Jordan, of the Stamford University, Cal., has returned from Hawaii, where he has been studying the fisheries and fishes of the Islands. About 240 species have been collected and classified, fifty of which are new to science.

Lost on the Matterhorn.

The Matterhorn has claimed its first victims for this year. Three English tourists and one or more guides fell down a precipice on the Italian side.

The Boer Reconcentrados.

A British Parliamentary paper gives the number of persons in the concentration camps in South Africa in June as follows: White, 85,410; colored, 23,489. There were 777 deaths among the whites in the camps, the list including 576 children.

Newport's City Hall Hit by a Shell.

A stray shell from the battleship Kearsarge hit the City Hall of Newport, R. I., and caused considerable excitement. The damage was slight and no one was killed or injured.

Newsy Gleanings

There is a good market for American shoes in South Africa.

The elm beetle is devastating many sections of Connecticut.

A twelve-theatre vaudeville combine has been formed in the West.

A Marconi wireless telegraphy plant may be established at Cape Race, N. F.

It is stated that an American milk company will establish a branch in London.

A combination of soft coal interests was said to be just on the point of completion.

Various associations in New York City have planted 2880 trees on the streets in six months.

Andrew Carnegie has offered St. Johns, N. F., $50,000 for a library under the usual conditions.

A history of the Patent Office in Washington, D. C., is to be compiled by Chief Clerk Shepard.

Narragansett Bay, Norfolk, Va., and Charleston, S. C., have been selected as torpedo flotilla stations.

The movement of mules from the South and Middle West to South Africa for the British Government continues.

TRAGIC END OF A ROMANCE

Boy and Girl Sweethearts Found Shot in an Oyster Sloop.

PARENTS OPPOSED A MARRIAGE

The Boy Captured by the Girl's Angry Brothers Said That They Agreed to Die Together and Then She Shot Herself — Her Relatives Believe That He Killed Her—Their Farewell Letters.

New York City.—Ida Dupuy, aged sixteen, and Hermann Treetz, aged eighteen, believed that they were all the world to each other. Their parents did not approve of their affection for each other. They were found lying side by side in the bottom of the oyster sloop James K. Polk, off Fresh Kill Creek, Staten Island. Both were desperately wounded. The girl died later in the Smith Infirmary.

Ida Dupuy was the daughter of Austin Dupuy, a prosperous oyster dealer of Staten Island. A few evenings ago Hermann Treetz went to see her. He was not welcomed by her family. The families of both young persons were quite thoroughly worried by their actions. Mr. Dupuy, who did not know that Mr. Treetz, Hermann's father, had just rebuked the boy for thinking about the girl to the exclusion of all other subjects, served formal notice on him that he must get out of the house and break off altogether with Ida for a year. Hermann agreed with apparent meekness, and after a protracted farewell talk with Ida went away.

The following day one of the girl's brothers saw her on a car going toward Richmond from New Brighton. She was apparently alone then, but later in the evening some one saw her with Hermann Treetz in an ice cream place in Richmond. As Ida did not return home that night the Dupuys started a hunt for her.

While this search was going on, another brother, Christopher, who knew nothing of his sister's disappearance, went for eels in Fresh Kill with a friend. At 5 o'clock they reached the outlet of the creek. About half a mile off shore they were surprised to see Austin Dupuy's oyster sloop, the James K. Polk. On the deck they made out a man. He was sitting with his head in his hands. The young man shouted to him. He raised his head and they saw that he was Hermann Treetz. After that they shouted again and again, but he paid no attention to them. Christopher Dupuy went home at once and told his father that Hermann Treetz was out on the Polk and that he had taken the boat from its anchorage. Mr. Dupuy made up his mind then that Ida was on the boat too.

"Get a row boat and go out there and bring both of them in. Hurry," he said to Christopher.

Pierre and the other brother, who had been looking for their sister, went along. Christopher and his friend went out in a row boat to the sloop. As they came alongside they called their sister's name and Hermann Treetz's again and again. There was no answer until the side of their boat rubbed against the side of the Polk. Then they heard a faint groan in the boat's cabin.

They leaped aboard the sloop and found their sister and Treetz lying in the cabin. Treetz made a crazy lunge at them as soon as they laid hold of him. According to the story told afterward by Austin Dupuy, without contradiction by the boys, they had to use a good deal of force to quiet him. The young men found that their sister was quite unconscious. There was a bullet wound in her throat. Treetz's chest was covered with blood from wounds in his throat and neck.

The brothers threw Treetz into the bottom of their row boat and then lifted their sister in rather more gently. When they reached land they turned Hermann Treetz over to Pierre and Vignard. Ida Dupuy was carried into the Washington Hotel in Richmond and put to bed. Her two brothers, half supporting and half dragging Hermann Treetz, took him to Richmond jail.

Surgical aid was summoned from the Smith Infirmary, and Ida was taken there. Then the surgeon insisted on seeing Treetz. He found that the boy's condition was but little better than the girl's. He, too, was then removed to the hospital.

When Hermann was able to talk he said that he and the girl had determined to shoot themselves because their families failed to understand their love. The revolver was his, he said. He said they were on the boat together all day. Hermann said that Ida had taken the revolver from him and shot herself in the throat. When he was sure she was dead he shot himself twice.

In corroboration of the boy's story were two notes found by the police in the bottom of the boat. The notes were addressed to the parents of the two and contained their last farewells.

The police, who took possession of the letters which were found on the sloop, intimate that in their opinion the girl had not written the letter signed with her name, but that Treetz had written it. District-Attorney Rawson went aboard the sloop with the police and made a careful examination. He found a bullet hole in the forward part of the cabin which looked to him as though it proved that the girl had been shot while she was lying down and that she had not held the revolver herself.

Five Killed in a Fire.

The Ratza family, occupying a floor of a tenement house in Pittsburg, Penn., perished in a fire. The dead are: Francis Ratza, the father; Mrs. Sophia Ratza, thirty years old; Viola, eight; Kashner, five, and Wabock, two years of age. The fire was caused by the explosion of an oil can.

Syracuse Girls' Home Burned.

The Shelter for Homeless Girls, at Syracuse, N. Y., was destroyed by fire. Forty-one inmates escaped in their night clothes by the fire escapes.

Four Killed at a Crossing.

A carriage containing James Goodwin, of Hinsdale, Mass.; William Thurston, of Percy, N. H.; Thomas Burns, of Winooski, Vt., and Eddie McCabe, of Lebanon, N. H., was struck by the Montreal express at Lebanon, and all four were killed instantly. The horse escaped with slight bruises.

Chicago on Verge of Bankruptcy.

The treasury of Chicago is empty, and the city faces bankruptcy, with police force reduced, all salaries cut, streets uncleaned and all public improvements stopped.

Peculiar Disease of Navy Apprentices.

A peculiar form of skin disease has developed among the apprentice boys on the receiving ship Richmond at the League Island Navy Yard, in Philadelphia, and more than fifty of the sixty-three are afflicted. The ailment, though not dangerous, is contagious. It is thought the disease was contracted in the West Indies.

A Twenty-five Knot Cruiser.

The trial of the Russian cruiser Novik, built in a German shipbuilding yard, shows that the vessel has an average speed of over twenty-five knots.

Late Wholesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York.

MILK.

The Milk Exchange price for standard quality is 2c. per quart.

BUTTER.

Creamery—West, extra...$	—	@$	19½
Firsts	18	@	19
Seconds	17	@	17½
State dairy tubs, extra	18	@	18½
Imitation creamery	14	@	17
Factory finest	—	@	15
Low grades	13	@	13½

CHEESE.

State—Full cream, fancy..	—	@	9¼
Small	9¼	@	9¾
Part skims, good to prime	5½	@	6½
Full skims	2	@	2½

EGGS.

Jersey—Fancy	17	@	18
State and Penn	17	@	18
Western—Choice	16	@	17

BEANS AND PEAS.

Beans—Marrow,choice,1900	—	@	2 55
Medium	—	@	2 00
Pea, choice	—	@	2 10
Red kidney, choice	—	@	2 25
White kidney, choice	2 10	@	2 20
Yellow eye	2 95	@	3 00
Lima, Cal.	—	@	4 40
Green peas, bags	—	@	1 20

FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.

Huckleberries, per qt	3	@	9
Blackberries, per qt	4	@	10
Gooseberries, per qt	5	@	7
Peaches, N. C., per carrier	75	@	1 50
Cherries, per lb	4	@	6
Plums, Botan, per carrier	1 50	@	2 00
Raspberries, per pint	3	@	7
Currants, per qt	2½	@	6
Apples, Jersey, per bbl	75	@	2 25
Pears, Le Conte, per bbl	2 50	@	3 50

LIVE POULTRY.

Fowls, per lb	—	@	9½
Spring chickens, per lb	13	@	14
Roosters, per lb	—	@	5½
Turkeys, per lb	—	@	8
Ducks, per pair	40	@	75
Geese, per pair	80	@	1 25
Pigeons, per pair	15	@	20

DRESSED POULTRY.

Turkeys, per lb	7	@	8½
Fowls, Western, per lb	9½	@	10½
Broilers, Phila., per lb	16	@	20
Ducks, L. I., per lb	12	@	12½
Geese, Eastern, per lb	14	@	18
Squabs, per dozen	1 25	@	2 25

HOPS.

State, 1900, choice, per lb.	—	@	17
Good to prime	15	@	16
Pacific coast, 1900, choice.	—	@	17
1899, poor to choice	8	@	13½
Old odds	1½	@	5

HAY AND STRAW.

Hay—Prime, per 100 lb	92½	@	95
No. 1, per 100 lb	87½	@	90
No. 2, per 100 lb	85	@	87½
Straw, long rye	80	@	95

VEGETABLES.

Potatoes, Md. Rose,per bbl	2 62	@	2 75
Long Island, per bbl	2 00	@	2 75
Va. Chile, per bbl	1 75	@	2 50
Onions, Jersey, per basket	1 00	@	2 50
Orange Co., per bag	75	@	1 25
Cabbages, L. I., per 100	1 50	@	3 50
Turnips, per bbl	1 00	@	1 50
Tomatoes, per box	50	@	1 50
String beans, per bushel	1 00	@	2 25
Egg plant, per box	1 25	@	1 50
Peppers, per bushel	1 25	@	1 50
Squash, per bbl	1 00	@	1 50
Peas, per bag	1 00	@	1 50
Cucumbers, per basket	75	@	1 25
Cauliflower, per bbl	1 50	@	2 00

GRAIN, ETC.

Flour—Winter patents	3 55	@	3 80
Spring patents	3 70	@	4 10
Wheat—No. 1 N. Duluth	—	@	78¾
No. 2 red	—	@	78¼
Corn—No. 2	59½	@	62
Oats—No. 2 white	—	@	43
Track mixed	40	@	42
Rye—Western	62	@	62½
State	54	@	55
Lard, city	—	@	8.30c.

LIVE STOCK.

Beeves, city dressed	7¼	@	9
Calves, city dressed	8	@	10½
Country dressed	6	@	9½
Sheep, per 100 lb	3 00	@	4 25
Lambs, per 100 lb	3 50	@	5 25
Hogs, live, per 100 lb	5 50	@	6 50

UNFAVORABLE CROP REPORT.

The Drought Intensified and Its Area Largely Increased.

Washington, D. C.—The regular weekly crop report of the Department of Agriculture gives the following general summary:

Intense heat has prevailed throughout the States of the Central Valleys and Middle Rocky Mountain region, with only local showers over limited scattered areas. Maximum temperatures of 100 degrees or above were of daily occurrence over more or less of the territory named. Under these conditions the drought has been greatly intensified and its area largely increased.

Missouri, Kansas, Oklahoma, and portions of Nebraska have suffered most, but the conditions are now critical from the Lake region, Central Ohio Valley and Tennessee westward to the Middle Rocky Mountain region, including the greater part of Texas.

The outlook for corn is less favorable than at the close of the previous week. In Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma and Missouri early corn is practically ruined. With early and abundant rains in these States late corn would probably make half a crop or less. The condition of the crop in Iowa is more favorable than in the before-mentioned States, and in Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Kentucky and Tennessee, more particularly the Western portions of the last-named two States, corn is seriously in need of rain. In the Middle Atlantic States the conditions have been highly favorable for corn, and its condition is further improved.

Moisture has caused considerable injury to winter wheat in shock in the Middle Atlantic States.

Spring wheat harvest has begun over the southern portion of the spring wheat region, where, as a result of premature ripening, the yield and quality are much impaired. Over the northern portion, where the crop is now ripening, its condition continues promising.

Corn Crop Failure Offset.

The financial writer on the New York Journal says: "It is well established that the yield of corn this year will be much smaller than that of last year. A diminution of traffic for the railroads traversing the corn belt seems to be assured. Happily the country has been prosperous for several years, and almost all other conditions than that of the corn crop are favorable. A corn crop failure this year, therefore, would not be so serious a matter as in other years."

Record in Cattle Receipts.

Cattle receipts at the stock yards at Kansas City, Mo., for one day aggregated 24,310, the heaviest on record and nearly 5000 greater than at Chicago. The highest previous record was on October 9, 1900, when 21,615 arrived. The heavy movement is due to the drought and the attractive prices paid by exporters.

Missouri Farmers Lose Millions.

Basing calculations upon last year's crop, the State Labor Bureau estimates that the crops in Missouri have been damaged $100,000,000 by the drought since April 17.

Fruit Wasting in Jamaica.

In consequence of the great abundance of fruit in Jamaica now the United Fruit Company is getting its supplies from its own properties and has withdrawn its patronage from the railroad. Enormous quantities of fruit are rotting in the fields.

A Rise in Steel Values.

The labor strike in the steel trade has caused a stiffening of values in the products affected, and the inability of producers of sheet steel and tinplate to promise deliveries has enabled jobbers to effect sales at high premiums over makers' quotations.

They Kept Their Eyes Open.

There are many ways of earning a living, it is said, if one only keeps one's eye open, and there are two women who deal in coal and wood and keep stores opposite each other in Hamilton street who have "skinned their optics" to some purpose.

Stable G of the Street Cleaning Department is in the same street, which is only one block long. There are about one hundred drivers employed. It is required that each driver furnish his own shovel and broom, and neither must be left at the stable after working hours. One of the women, who is an Italian, seeing the disadvantage of the men carrying home their shovels and brooms, made an agreement with them to care for them for ten cents a week from each man. The Italian woman has been doing the whole trade until recently, when the Irish woman on the other side of the street began competition. About half of the drivers are Italians, and naturally they patronize the Italian woman, and the other half leave their shovels with the Irish woman.

Both women can be seen at their posts every night and morning when the men come to and from their work. —New York Tribune.

A Revolution in Buttons.

One of the last surviving of the old sumptuary laws now almost forgotten, but considered of great importance in maintaining one branch of Sheffield trade, was that directed against covered buttons. The town dealt largely in horn buttons of different kinds for common wear, as well as in metal and plated buttons for the better class of coats, waistcoats and gaiters. From 1720 to the end of the century the town annals show that there was considerable though fitful zeal, under the statute of 8 Anne, against the vendors and users of covered buttons. In 1791 a tailor was convicted in a penalty of 40s. a dozen for setting covered buttons on a gentleman's waistcoat, and the wearer in a like penalty for appearing in a garment thus adorned. General action was taken against offenders by the master and journeymen buttonmakers of Sheffield as late as 1802, but the magistrates gave so little encouragement to these prosecutions that the law, though it long remained unrepealed, fell from that time into desuetude.—The Athenaeum.

Postoffices on Ocean Steamships.

Each of the big transatlantic steamers has a postoffice aboard. Down on the main deck by the second cabin is a room fitted up like a railway mail car, with hundreds of bags suspended by hooks from racks around the walls. The mail clerk stands in the centre and throws letters and papers at them with the dexterity of a conjurer. Just as the steamer starts a big pile of mail bags is dumped aboard, helter-skelter, but the postal clerks have six days time to assort their contents, and it generally keeps them busy. On all of the steamers are two and on some of them three postal clerks. Each bag is labeled with the name of a city—Boston, New York, Chicago, Cleveland, Buffalo, and so on—and when the steamer touches New York the mail can be carried direct to the railway train without being handled and sorted at the New York postoffice. Going east there are separate bags for the different European countries. On this voyage the mail clerg has handled over 40,000 letters for England alone.—Chicago Record-Herald.

A Dog's Devotion.

George Findlay has returned from a trip through Indian Territory and vouches for this story of the remarkable devotion to his little mistress of a dog owned by Jim Hay, a quarter-blood Quapaw Indian. Hay's four-year-old girl, Nellie, wandered into the woods near his place and became lost. She was accompanied by her dog, a gigantic yellow staghound. After wandering one and a half miles from home she became tired and fell asleep. Her father searched until midnight, when he heard the baying of the hound in the woods. He hastened in the direction of the sound and found his daughter, with the big hound standing guard close to her, and in the underbrush near her were the bodies of two big gray wolves. The wolves had evidently stolen up to the sleeping child and her protector with the intention of killing them, and were whipped by the dog.—Wisconsin Sentinel.

Khaki For French Soldiers.

The French Minister of War has issued instructions to the officers of French colonial forces to replace the blue uniform of the latter by a less pronounced color, one approaching in hue the one which had made itself famous in South Africa. The French military authorities have found out that blue not only absorbs the rays of the sun to an unpleasant degree, but also makes its wearers a more conspicuous mark for the enemy.

The Hog and the Garden.

A Hog one day entered a gentleman's garden, Rooted up his Lawn and finally made a Comfortable Wallow of the Basin of the Fountain.

Appearing on his veranda, the Gentleman was Infuriated by the spectacle of Filthy Destruction presented to his view, and Shouted Loudly to the Hog.

"Hush," urged the Beast from his Wallow in the Basin of the Fountain. "If you Raise a Row you will Attract the Attention of the Neighbors—and surely you don't want them to see into what a Foul State the premises of a man of your Wealth and Position have fallen. Keep quiet, my Agitated Friend, and Say Nothing about it."

But the enraged gentleman fell upon the Hog and drove him forth with blows, and then set to work to Restore his Premises to the former decent condition.

MORAL: Those who have themselves no regard for appearances are not welcomed as advisers on how appearances may be kept up.—Philadelphia North American.

Didn't Teach Him That Trick.

"That's a werry knowing animal o' yours," said a Cockney gentleman to the keeper of an elephant.

"Very," was the cool rejoinder.

"He performs strange tricks and hantics, does he?" inquired the Cockney, eyeing the animal through his glass.

"Surprisin'!" retorted the keeper. "We've learned him to put money in that box you see up there. Try him with half a crown."

The Cockney handed the elephant half a crown, and, sure enough, he took it in his trunk and placed it in a box high up out of reach.

"Well, that is very hextraordinary—hastonishing, truly;" said the green one, opening his eyes. "Now, let's see him teke it out and 'and it back."

"We never learned him that trick," retorted the keeper, and then turned away to stir up the monkeys and punch the hyenas.—Tit-Bits.

A Needle Cure For Pain.

"Women have abandoned the needle," says a French doctor in a recent article, "but it is employed nowadays to relieve them of pain instead of to kill time and eyesight. The originator of this treatment is a surgeon in the British army in India. This simple but successful treatment for lumbago and neuralgia has been long in practice by the Hindus. It consists of lifting a fold of the skin at the point where the pain is most intense and running it through with a needle which is left in the flesh for from three to twenty minutes. The treatment is said to afford relief in every case and in many instances leaving entirely. The pain seldom returns within ten or twelve hours."

PUTNAM FADELESS DYES are fast to sunlight, washing and rubbing. Sold by all druggists.

Great Britain and Ireland, according to the completed census returns, have a population of about 42,000,000.

One way of giving the professional beggar a chance to rise in the world is to give him a good blowing up.

Ladies Can Wear Shoes

One size smaller after using Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder for the feet. It makes tight or new shoes easy. Cures swollen, hot, sweating, aching feet, ingrowing nails, corns and bunions. At all druggists and shoe stores, 25c. Trial package FREE by mail. Address Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

The beggar doesn't have to be weighed in the balance to be found wanting.

Best For the Bowels.

No matter what ails you, headache to a cancer, you will never get well until your bowels are put right. CASCARETS help nature, cure you without a gripe or pain, produce easy natural movements, cost you just 10 cents to start getting your health back. CASCARETS Candy Cathartic, the genuine, put up in metal boxes, every tablet has C. C. C. stamped on it. Beware of imitations.

Does laughing cause dimples, or do dimples cause laughing?

Frey's Vermifuge Cures.

Children relieved and absolutely cured. Reputation of 60 yrs. 25c. At Druggists.

Marrying a blockhead doesn't make a wooden wedding.

FITS permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise free Dr. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila. Pa

The golf player doesn't always know what he is driving at.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, soften the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle

Seventy-three per cent. of ships entering British ports fly the national flag.

Piso's Cure for Consumption is an infallible medicine for coughs and colds.—N. W. SAMUEL, Ocean Grove, N. J., Feb. 17, 1900.

Ocean steamers can ascend the St. Lawrence River 986 miles.

W. H. Griffin, Jackson, Michigan, writes: "Suffered with Catarrh for fifteen years. Hall's Catarrh Cure cured me." Sold by Druggists, 75c.

A vessel going from Montreal to Port Arthur has to ascend 600 feet.

How Knights Are Made.

The ceremony of investiture is an exceedingly quaint one. In most cases the order followed was identical; therefore that of a knight commander of the Order of the Bath may be taken as typical. On being